FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SEPULVEDA 'PLEASED WITH' CARTAGENA CONSENSUS

PY200154 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Dec 85

["Exclusive" interview with Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor by unidentified reporter in Buenos Aires on 19 December -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Sir, you have just attended a very important meeting in Montevideo. What is your impression of the Cartagena Consensus resolution?

[Sepulveda] I am very pleased with the Cartagena Consensus meeting for several reasons. First, because it is clear evidence of the capacity that Latin American nations have to express themselves, to define their position regarding measures that are of particular importance to Latin America.

Second, I am pleased because of the context of the Montevideo declaration itself. This is a proposal that encompasses a series of ideas that represent the Latin American view of what should be done to confront the commercial and financial problems affecting the Latin American region. It is from this point of view that we are quite satisfied with this meeting.

[Reporter] Sir, the emergency proposal includes a tacit understanding that there will be a joint action if the decisions aspired to by the Cartagena Consensus are not achieved. If this were to take place, what would this joint action entail?

[Sepulveda] As you know, a follow-up committee, made up of Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and the pro-tempore secretary, Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias, has been established. This committee will monitor the proposals included in the Montevideo declaration. The objective here is to save Latin American economies from the harmful phenomenon of having net transference of resources abroad and instead to try to create a process of capitalization of Latin American economies that will allow them to have a greater capacity for investment and generation of currency. This will help them achieve their economic growth and their development as national societies.

[Reporter] Overall, what is your opinion of the so-called Baker Plan?

[Sepulveda] It is part of an important reaction on the part of the industrialized world. It means that there is a recognition that industrialized countries and governments must help Latin American economies overcome the foreign debt and financial crisis affecting them. In this regard, I think this is a step in the right direction, that is, it is a shared responsibility which the Cartagena Consensus pointed out as an imperative step in June 1984 and which is now an undisputed fact. There must be a joint participation of all those involved in this international economic system in order to find solutions that will be beneficial for the overall economic system.

This initiative might not fully satisfy all the proposals made by Latin America. For example the initiative promoted by the U.S. secretary of the Treasury does not include a Latin American proposal for the inclusion of Latin America in international trade....

[Reporter, interrupting] Did the Montevideo meeting discuss the old idea of establishing a Latin American economic market?

[Sepulveda] We had a very interesting meeting within the framework of ALADI [Latin American Integration Association], which was somewhat outside the boundaries of the Cartagena Consensus. It was a very valuable opportunity to expand on the idea of achieving Latin American integration through trade.

PEREZ DE CUELLAR BOOSTS CONTADORA EFFORTS

PA190427 Paris AFP in Spanish 2128 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] New York, 18 Dec (AFP) -- UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar reiterated today that the Contadora Group's efforts continue to be the "only suitable means to preserve the Central American dialogue. I am not one of those who has rashly buried the Contadora Group," Perez de Cuellar said in his year-end news conference. Perez de Cuellar's statement counters the general impression about "the Contadora Group's death," which has sometimes been denied without much conviction by its main authors, and which was heightened by the fact that the UN General Assembly did not issue a statement regarding the Central American situation.

With the reinforcement it has received from four countries (Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay), "Contadora is not more influential than before," Perez de Cuellar said, showing a rare but also relative optimism. "It needs time," he stressed. Perez de Cuellar said that it was a prudent decision to ask the Assembly not to issue a statement on the Central American situation yet, "in order to preserve the dialogue." Very few diplomatic representatives, either from Central America, the Contadora Group, or the Support Group, are generally pessimistic about the future of the regional efforts.

15TH LATIN AMERICAN ENERGY MEETING ENDS

PY152307 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2008 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] Montevideo, 14 Dec (EFE) -- The ministers of the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) have ended here their 15th meeting, during which they updated the objectives of the organization and committed themselves to creating a Latin American market for energy resources and technology. The meeting was attended by delegates from 27 countries -- among them Argentine, Barbadian, Chilean, Ecuadoran, Grenadian, Guatemalan, Salvadoran, and Surinamese Energy Ministers Conrado Storani, R. Cheltenham, Herman Brady, Xavier Espinoza Teran, Keith Mitchell, A. Contreras, Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, and Keneth Koole, respectively.

Uruguayan Industry and Energy Minister Carlos Piran said that "this meeting will benefit the countries of the region and will help do away with international bureaucracy." Piran announced that a committee of ministers made up of representatives of the countries with the largest contributions, (Mexico, Venezuela, Brazil, and Argentina) will study the feasibility of a Latin American market for energy resources. The committee will submit its final report to the 16th OLADE meeting, to be held in Havana in 1987.

Addressing the OLADE meeting, Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti called upon the OLADE "to continue with their integration task in order to gain, day after day, our nonproclaimed independence." Sanguinetti said that "each energy resource we bring from outside the region, and each technology we fail to acquire or do not share out of selfishness increases our dependence and hinders our progress."

ALFONSIN CRITICIZES PROTECTIONISM, INTEREST RATES

PY191835 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1606 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Rio Gallegos, 19 Dec (NA) -- President Raul Alfonsin today warned developed countries to "put an end to their policy of subsidies" for exports. He stated that "we shall not allow unfairness in international relations," and went on to say: "We will arm ourselves for reprisals against those who want to take away the fruits of our toils and our efforts."

In a fiery Latin Americanist speech the Argentine chief executive reiterated his charges against the protectionist measures of certain developed countires that in 1985 alone meant the loss of $65 billion for Latin America. In Rio Gallegos, Alfonsin once again called for Latin American unity so as to show the rest of the world that "we are prepared to stand up for our rights in the quest for universal justice," apparently referring to the foreign debt problem and the protectionism of developed countries. In his speech marking the 100th anniversary of this city, Alfonsin emphasized that "we shall not allow unfairness in international relations" and went on to comment on the recent meeting of Cartagena Consensus ministers in Montevideo.

The chief executive, joined on the reviewing stand by Peronist Governor Arturo Purcelli and Rio Gallegos Bishop Msgr Miguel Angel Aleman, as well as other officials, praised the pioneers of Patagonia and the Chileans who are settling in Argentina.

This morning the president confirmed that on the evening of 23 December he will address the nation via a radio and television network hookup to call for national unity and evaluate his administration.

Alfonsin, who made a few remarks at the Jorge Newberry Metropolitan Airport, paid a 5-hour visit to Rio Gallegos where he addressed a crowd gathered in front of the city hall for ceremonies marking the 100th anniversary of Rio Gallegos. The mayor of Rio Gallegos and President Alfonsin spoke at the gathering in front of the city hall. At the end of his speech Alfonsin and his entourage went to the local Salesian School to conclude the ceremonies with a luncheon.

Alfonsin finally departed for Buenos Aires at 1430 local (1730 GMT) and arrived at the Jorge Newberry Metropolitan Airport after 1800 local (2100 GMT).

Endorses Unity, Integration

PY200259 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2257 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Dec (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin returned to Buenos Aires at 1810 after a 5-hour visit to Rio Gallegos, where he presided over celebrations marking the city's centennial. Shortly after arriving at the military sector of Jorge Newberry International Airport, the president said:

While in Rio Gallegos I recalled what the Consensus of Cartagena discussed in Montevideo and, in this regard, I said now we have to work to overcome other types of difficulties. What we are now facing are not problems caused by the weather, geographical factors, or cold temperatures, but difficulties stemming from our external situation, from the discrimination to which our foreign trade is subject, and from the interest rates.

He said that all this indicates that we have to achieve our integration and that we have to unite; this will be the best way of arming ourselves in order to defend ourselves. He explained that in no way does this connote either aggression or rhetoric but simply to be serious and reasonable and to understand that only if we act together will we efficiently defend the interests of our people.

Alfonsin said he was very pleased to have visited Rio Gallegos where, he said, we remembered the pioneers who founded the city 100 years ago. We noted that a beautiful city has emerged after a difficult stage. Similarly, we have to begin this new stage with the same faith, understanding, and the realization that it is necessary, not only for Patagonia and for Santa Cruz but for the entire country, to continue working.

He concluded by saying: I believe the Patagonia has achieved its integration. We now have to integrate it with the nation. I believe the people in general and the various provinces in particular are increasingly aware that as far as Patagonia is concerned, we must make an additional effort beyond the framework of the federal system.

ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PY191921 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1652 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Dec (TELAM) -- Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti arrived here shortly before 1330 for an official visit. At Ezeiza International Airport, Andreotti said: I am convinced that through talks in the next few days we will arrive at useful decisions for stronger cooperation between Italy and Argentina.

Regarding the assistance Italy can offer Argentina in its relations with the EEC, Andreotti said that we would like to assist and although the EEC rules are somewhat complicated, we will try to satisfy the Argentine demands we consider to be fair.

Andreotti was welcomed at the international airport by Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, Italian ambassador Ludovico Incisa di Cameran, and a large number of Italian citizens.

DECREE ORDERS COMPULSORY LOANS TO GOVERNMENT

PY191645 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Relay from Government Palace by reporter Cristina Corrales]

[Text] The government has published Decree 21,148 on compulsory loans. Government Palace issued this decree last night, and now I will summarize it for our audience:

Article 1. A compulsory loan has been established to be levied one time for the emergency social fund that will take effect in accordance with what is established by this decree.

Decree 21,148 establishes that the loan will be calculated by taking into consideration the following possessions: urban and rural properties; vehicles; yachts and airplanes used for leisure; mining concession titles and contracts; and the assets of private companies.

The following are obliged to pay this loan as established in Article 3: a) private companies owned by a single persons or shareholders and established in Bolivia, whatever their legal classification; b) businessmen's professional associations; c) Bolivian branches of foreign companies; and d) heirs to an estate.

The following are exempted from paying the compulsory loan, according to Article 4: all public companies and organizations, nonprofit foundations and institutions, credit unions, pension funds, diplomatic missions, and individuals not earning the minimum income further established in this decree.

Article 5 states that the loan will be calculated based on the following: value of properties worth more than 30 billion Bolivian pesos and of rural properties worth more than 5 million Bolivian pesos per planted hectare. The minimum size of a property to be included in the compulsory loan is 5 hectares. The decree provides further details on the calculation of the loan.

Article 8 states that the loan must be paid before 28 February 1986 considering all the items specified in this decree up to Article 5. Loans not paid by this date will be recalculated by including the monetary correction for inflation and the overdue interest. Sums that fall behind will be considered debts to the state, and they will be collected through compulsory legal means.

This is a summary of Decree 21,148 on the one-time compulsory loan imposed by the government as delivered to the media.

Party, Business Groups Opposed

PY192043 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] Radio Panamericana correspondent in Santa Cruz (Felipe Calderon) reports the total rejection of the compulsory loan decree. Various political and business organizations have come out against it. Our correspondent has a report:

[Begin relay] This is Radio Panamericana reporting from Santa Cruz:

There is absolute and total rejection of the compulsory loan decreed by the national government.

In fact, various institutions as well as political parties have taken such a stand. Jorge Marcos (Solaver), president of the private business organization in Santa Cruz, has announced that local (?protests) will be held, saying [recorded passage indistinct].

In turn, Nationalist Revolutionary Movement [MNR] leader Luis Sandoval Moron has called Minister Bedregal the number one enemy because of the latest decisions announced by the national government. He said Bedregal is practically announcing Dr Victor Paz Estenssoro's fall and, consequently, that of the MNR. The decision has upset the city of Santa Cruz and also the people, he said. He said we are the true MNR people and will not permit this type of situation, which practically discredits the MNR throughout the country.

This is Radio Panamericana reporting from Santa Cruz. [end relay]

NEW COCAINE PRODUCTION CENTER IDENTIFIED

PY171558 Paris AFP in Spanish 1637 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] La Paz, 16 Dec (AFP) -- Officials of the Bolivian Dangerous Drugs Control Board today reported that the village of Toco, 80 km southeast of Cochabamba (500 km east of La Paz), has become a new production center for great quantities of cocaine base.

To date, the unmistakable cocaine capital has been Zhinahota, 120 km east of Cochabamba, in the Chapare region. Toco is in the department's high valley, where the populous villages of Cliza and Punata are located. It has been reported that numerous police contingents have been sent to Toco to control this new drug production center.

U.S. GUARANTEE FOR CREDIT TRANSFERS SOUGHT

PY191523 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 Dec 85 p 14

[By Ademar Shiraishi from Brasilia]

[Text] Brazil wants to weave the Baker Plan into the renegotiation of commitments falling due in 1985 and 1986. This renegotiation will be resumed today in New York by Antonio de Padau Seixas, 52, Central Bank director of foreign debt affairs, who wants to reduce the number of Brazil's creditor banks, nearly 700 at this time.

To bring the Baker Plan into action -- a plan providing for new loans to debtor countries -- the initial Central Bank proposal is for the U.S. Treasury to grant guarantees to large creditor banks willing to buy credits granted to Brazil by smaller regional banks so as to facilitate the process of debt renegotiation and to lessen the negative effect of the Central Bank decision not to fully honor the $455 million in debts contracted by the Comind, Auxiliar, and Maisonnave groups.

According to information FOLHA obtained at the Central Bank, the proposal that the U.S. Treasury act as guarantor is one of the alternatives for the practical execution of the Baker Plan that interests Brazil. Since the U.S. Government has an interest in keeping the regional banks afloat, once shaken by bad loans to farmers and other local and foreign clients, the U.S. monetary authorities, considering the current liquidity of the international financial market, can act as guarantors, without the need to disburse money, for the large banks to buy the credits from the small regional banks.

The transfer of Brazilian assets is a new counterproposal by the Central Bank to prevent the question of the bankrupt groups from becoming a great obstacle to refinancing the $31.6 billion portion of the foreign debt falling due in 1985 and 1986. The Central Bank reports that Antonio de Padua Seixas will resume talks today with bankers who are members of the Creditor Banks Advisory Committee in order to renegotiate: a) the maintenance of $9.4 billion in commercial credits, b) the maintenance of $5.5 billion in interbank deposits, and c) the medium and long-term commitments with private creditors falling due in 1985 and 1986 in the amounts of $6.06 billion and $8.31 billion, respectively. The agreement reached in New York will serve as the basis for the renegotiation with the Paris Club of the amortization of the $1.24-billion debt principal falling due in 1985, and of $1.11 billion falling due in 1986.

Without a formal agreement with the IMF and without a definition on Brazil's part so far, 14 or 15 small and medium-sized banks have already announced their intention not to participate in the so-called Phase Three -- the third comprehensive renegotiation since the September 1982 Brazilian crisis -- of the Brazilian foreign debt refinancing. Now, with the losses resulting from the bankruptcy of the Comind, Auxiliar, and Maisonnave groups, more regional banks may back away under pressure from their shareholders from an agreement with Brazil, thus making unviable the comprehensive renegotiation, which depends on the participation of all the creditors. This is why Brazil is proposing this peculiar way of taking advantage of the Baker Plan.

MILITARY COOPERATION WITH YUGOSLAVIA VIEWED

PY191650 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 Dec 85 p 9

[Text] Military Materiel Department Chief General Jose Albuquerque, 62, yesterday said in Brasilia that the "Camargo" company of Rio de Janeiro is interested in developing, in conjunction with Yugoslavia, electronic and telemetry equipment for tank turrets, according to FOLHA DE SAO PAULO correspondents in Brasilia Roberto Lopes and Tania Monterio.

"There already is cooperation," Albuquerque said, "but not at the Army level. I know that Brazil is interested in balancing off trade with Yugoslavia." Armed Forces General Staff [EMFA] Chief Admiral Jose Maria do Amaral, 60, considers Brazilian partnership with Yugoslavia as something "natural." He said: "In order to sell the Tucano airplanes to the English, it was necessary for the Brazilian Aeronautics Company [Embraer], which manufactures the plane, to join in partnership with a British company. This is a common practice in the weapons market."

There already is a report on Brazilian-Yugoslavian cooperation in the weapons field in the Foreign Ministry, which is in contact with Colonel Jose Andre Porto da Rocha, of the Military Materiel Department, who is in charge of verifying the technical capability of Brazilian weapons companies. This will be the "Camargo" company's first involvement in the weapons field.

Jose Luis Whitaker, president of Specialized Engineers Inc. [Engesa], was "surprised" yesterday by the information that the Brazilian war materiel industry is entering into partnership with its Yugoslav counterpart in order to manufacture turrets for combat vehicles (tanks). Referring to the time when he was also president of Imbel (Brazilian state-run arms manufacturing company) during the Figueiredo administration, Whitaker said: "While we were in Yugoslavia, we visited its Imbel, but that was all." The Engesa president, who attended the ceremony where the new generals were given their swords on 25 November, said that he sees no reason to equip the Osorio tanks with such sophisticated equipment like that manufactured in Yugoslavia, "when Engesa manufactures a modern aiming system and 120-mm cannons."

General Albuquerque, however, said that the equipment being developed by Brazil and Yugoslavia will be installed on tanks manufactured for export, like the Osorio, which the Brazilian Army has no resources to buy. The Army has a semi-official agreement with Engesa whereby in exchange for political support for sales abroad, Engesa donates to the Army units representing 5 percent of the units sold. In the case of the sale of heavy equipment to Saudi Arabia, the agreement represents significant figures. If 1,000 tanks are sold, the Army will receive 50 tanks -- a sufficient quantity to equip a company of heavy combat vehicles. According to available information, however, only 500 Osorio tanks will be sold initially, which will give the Army 25 tanks -- almost enough to equip two squadrons of armored troops.

The cooperation between Brazil and Yugoslavia will be between enterprises. Brazil wants to transfer technology on electronic telemetry and to receive technology on cannon manufacture. Last October, a Brazilian business delegation went to Yugoslavia to begin negotiations.

AD OFFICIAL SAYS U.S. AMBASSADOR MOVING FAST

PY200146 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Dec 85

[By Alejandro (Guille)]

[Text] The ambassadors of the United States and of European countries have been in the news over the past few weeks, although with different emphasis and style.

It is clear that U.S. Ambassador Harry Barnes is not a man who walks, but a man who runs, and rather fast. According to Radical Party president Enrique Silva Cimma, who is also the vice president of the Democratic Alliance [AD], Harry Barnes has clear objectives. He came to witness the peaceful restoration of democracy in Chile. To this end, Silva Cimma has said, Barnes believes there are legitimate interlocutors, the Armed Forces' government, and the political parties, and there is an instrument which facilitates dialogue and negotiation, namely the National Accord. Therefore, the AD leader concluded, what Barnes wants is merely to encourage the negotiations.

The Europeans also believe that both the path and the goals are clear. (Ronald Wenneger), in charge of international relations for the German Christian Democratic Union, has said the Western European governments believe that the Armed Forces are committed to restoring democracy in the shortest possible time. We are merely recalling this commitment and we believe that the National Accord is a step in this direction. (Wenneger) is on a fact-finding mission in Chile.

Meanwhile, the AD believes it is necessary to move as quickly as Ambassador Barnes. It is not enough to walk fast; the country must run because there is a goal to be met: to receive the pope in 1987 with a country in reconciliation. For the AD, this means democracy, Silva Cimma said. Thus, the AD leader announced the goals for 1986. First, the enforcement of the laws regulating political activities; second, the free operation of political parties, and, third, a congress elected by the people before the end of 1986. Silva Cimma justified the need for quickness by saying: Either we run fast or terrorism, on one hand, and an authoritarian response, on the other, will continue to grow to a point where any sensible solution will be seriously jeopardized. Therefore, for the opposition this is no longer a matter of goals alone, but also a question of deadlines, he warned.

FPMR DECLARES UNILATERAL CHRISTMAS TRUCE

PY192342 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2252 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] Santiago, 19 Dec (EFE) -- The Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR), an armed leftist group, today announced that it has declared a unilateral Christmas truce. Over the past 2 years, the FPMR, which the Chilean military government considers to be the armed branch of the communist party, has claimed responsibility for hundreds of attacks and sabotage actions, some of them with victims.

An anonymous, self-styled spokesman for the armed group today called EFE and other international news agencies in Santiago to announce that the FPMR had unilaterally decided to declare a truce from 0000 23 December to 2400 on 27 December. The spokesman explained that the purpose of the truce is to allow the people to celebrate Christmas, which is so dear to Christians. He added that the truce is also aimed at avoiding any attempt to blame armed actions on the FPMR during these days.

SEGUEL REJECTS PINOCHET STATEMENT IN CURICO

PY180245 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] National Workers' Command [CNT] leader Rodolfo Seguel has strongly rejected the statements and the language used by Captain General Augusto Pinochet. Seguel announced that there will be an act of solidarity with the labor and neighborhood leaders who have been imprisoned for more than 80 days. Seguel said that on 19 December, a demonstration will be held at the leather and shoe union headquarters, at 1490 Arturo Pratts Street, in Santiago, to ask that the detainees be released.

Manuel Bustos, Jose Ruiz di Giorgio, and Mario Araneda today completed 83 days in jail.

Four leaders will speak at the demonstration. Shoe and leather union leader Enrique Vergara will give the official welcome to the labor union leaders who were released. National printing house workers' union leader Arturo Martinez will follow Vergara's speech. CNT president Rodolfo Seguel will then refer to the policy guidelines the CNT will adopt in 1986.

Seguel said that the CNT has always taken steps to secure the release of detainees no matter who is in charge of the CNT. He said a document submitted to the Interior Ministry last week reiterated the request to drop the charges against the imprisoned leaders.

Thus far there has been no answer, and we have not been received either, he said. However, we are confronted with a tremendously stubborn position reflected by the expressions of the president, which we strongly reject, Seguel said.

[Begin Seguel recording] He has even told the country that it is necessary to use spurs to urge the country on. I do not know whether he thinks he is dealing with animals or whether he is used to dealing with animals. The truth is that we are not animals. We are workers, and I say categorically that we reject his terms as well as all those amusing terms he uses.

Therefore, we tell him that Chilean workers categorically protest the vocabulary he uses and the expressions he has used to address the nation. We are human beings. We are thinking entities, and we do not use force or spurs to achieve our goals.

I once again reassert that the act scheduled for 19 December is a peaceful act aimed at achieving the freedom of our fellow union leaders; I reassert it is a peaceful act.

The year 1986 is very near. I believe that the end of the year will catch us in full mobilization in one way or another. But unlike many people have thought, this will not be a peaceful summer. If our fellow union leaders are not released, this will be a hot summer; it will be heated up by us because we reject this kind of harassment. [end recording]

He added: We cannot accept the fact that our union leaders are under arrest. Christmas is a very special time. Therefore, we are thinking of the possibility of spending either Christmas or the New Year with our arrested leaders.

AD Leader Critical

PY180143 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] If necessary, we shall apply a strong hand, and it will be a very strong hand at that. This statement was made yesterday by General Pinochet. Claudio Huepe, secretary general of the Democratic Alliance, discussed the importance of what has been called a virtual warning. Huepe, also vice president of the Christian Democracy, believes that the presidential speeches differ in tone and context, depending on whether they are written or spontaneous. Huepe believes that yesterday in Curico Gen Pinochet said what he truly thinks.

[Huepe] [in progress] "that it has nothing to do with Christmas spirit. He speaks of reconciliation and at the same time announces and threatens to use a strong hand and to spur the horse. I do not know which horse he is talking about, but it seems curious that he speaks about applying a strong hand after 12 years of the National Intelligence Center, of exiles, of tortures, and of the most flagrant repression that our country has ever seen. I do not know if you can call that a soft hand. Therefore, when Gen Pinochet talks about applying a strong hand it would be almost laughable, if it were not so tragic. Now, it is curious that he says such things while the UN observer -- former Costa Rican foreign minister Fernando Volio -- is in our country to inspect human rights violations, because it means that he has little regard for the conclusions of UN commissions or about what the U.S. ambassador recently said about the Chilean situation. Instead he continues to threaten the country with stronger repressive measures, stronger than the ones existing all these years. I believe, as does the entire country, that the greatest obstacle to a democratic solution is, precisely, Gen Pinochet. But in this season, at a time when one would like to hear words of hope and see some light regarding the future, Gen Pinochet unfortunately returns to his old habits and reasserts his belief in the use of repressive politics."

Claudio Huepe believes that the recent presidential tours throughout the southern region are part of a plan.

"These tours to the southern region are symptomatic because it is very obvious that all this is part of a plan aimed at improving the president's image and promoting his candidacy. This is why he is touring the provinces and why the public administration is mobilized, why school children are put on the streets, and why public administration employees are moved from place to place with government vehicles to try to gather some people.

"However, when the opposition, which showed that it is the majority in this country after the 21 November rally, tries to stage a rally in the provinces, they are not authorized to do so.

"The curious thing is that Pinochet says that he is understood in the provinces. The opposition wanted to see, that is why it has requested authorization to hold rallies in Puerto Montt, Antofagasta, the same places that Pinochet has toured. We are absolutely convinced that without spending a dime, crowds will gather spontaneously at these rallies to express their will to achieve a democratic solution; that crowds would have gathered in these provinces to express their repudiation of the government. This is why the government is blocking these rallies."

Huepe noted that after 12 years of military government it is no surprise that there are threats to apply a stronger hand. But after reviewing General Pinochet's speech, AD Secretary Claudio Huepe talked about another well-known personality who, according to him, is adopting a very curious position.

Huepe was referring to Sergio Onofre Jarpa, former interior minister of the present administration.

"One really sees a great contradiction within the government. There are statements issued by Interior Minister Garcia, certain movements made by General Pinochet, and now all of a sudden former interior minister Jarpa, who helped to establish the MUN [National Unity Movement], but who seems to be disenchanted with its results, comes on to the scene to establish a Labor Front.

"However, it seems like all this is part of a political joke because for Jarpa to be establishing a Labor Front is as credible as if tomorrow Rodolfo Seguel were to be appointed president of Sofofa [Industrial Development Association].

"Therefore, to say the least we are witnessing a confusion about the roles that the different sectors play in our country.

"The former interior minister wants to represent workers. However, I believe that it is precisely these workers who at this time are completely disappointed with the government. They are indebted; they are virtually broken. The country seeks a proposal that is very different from the one that Jarpa may offer. The country is hoping for a proposal that will truly interpret the will of the national majority, one that will allow workers to establish true unions and be able to produce and to help in the recovery of the country.

"In all his years as interior minister, Jarpa was unable to solve the problems of workers; on the contrary, the situation deteriorated under his term. This is why I think that the Labor Front headed by Jarpa has no chance of succeeding and why I believe that all this is part of the political folklore that the present administration has us used to."

PINOCHET CALLS FOR IMPARTIAL JOURNALISM

PY190120 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] President Augusto Pinochet has called upon the media to cooperate with the task of building a better future, and to warn that sensationalism hurts the impartiality and veracity of the news. He made this statement following a lunch with the directors of the media and with local journalists at the (Loaguirre) nuclear energy center.

The president conveyed his best Christmas wishes to the journalists and their families. He also stressed the significance of the journalists' mission.

[Begin Pinochet recording] I attach particular importance to your work, because through your work it is possible to know the real situation in our country, countering the negative effects of rumors and deceit. Thus, the major task that society has given you demands unyielding loyalty to truth and impartial and fair behavior, avoiding the practices that had such ill-fated effects in the recent past.

However, the proper fulfillment of this mission is impaired whenever the search for truth is sidelined in order to serve an ideology or interest group, which seek only to benefit themselves. The news can be neither impartial nor accurate under sensationalism and deceit. [end recording]

Your work is the essence of a free and modern society, and it must be aimed at serving the common good, the president said. He added that the country is concerned about the resurgence of deceitful journalism.

[Begin recording] Throughout its history, our country has known countless men and media that have done their best to help society. Yet there have been minorities that have sought to use the media for deceitful purposes to tarnish the prestige and honor of people and institutions. The country is concerned about the reappearance of such media today. Such media disseminate slander, hatred, and deceit, and promote disunion, revenge, and destruction in a fatalistic picture.

This shows the importance of impartial journalism, which is neither manipulated nor controlled by those who only want to confuse the public to favor their own interests. Therefore, I call upon you to cooperate in the task of building a future of progress and well-being for our fatherland.

The challenge of this task compels us to view our national situation from a broader standpoint, in order to project our cultural identity into the future. [end recording]

The president added that those who have the responsibility to govern are always looking onto the future, beyond temporary difficulties. Journalists must do the same, because they will thus be encouraging our men and women to commit themselves to the building of the fatherland, he stressed. The president said goodbye after reiterating his best wishes to the journalists.

PCCH LEADER DETAILS STRATEGY, POSITION ON ACCORD

PY182031 Santiago CAUCE in Spanish 10-16 Dec 85 pp 12, 13

["Excerpts" of interview with Volodia Teitelboim, Chilean Communist Party leader, by reporter Gustavo Boye from abroad, no place or date given -- quotation marks as published]

[Text] [Boye] The Communist Party [PCCh] seems to vacillate between two positions: that of the National Accord for the Transition To Full Democracy from which the PCCh at least adopts the most urgent measures, and that of insurrection and violence. Which is the real position of the PCCh?

[Teitelboim] "The PCCh does not waiver. Throughout its history it has been loyal to democratic principles. Of course there are different interpretations of democracy, but we do not seek anything different from that which was sought in Lincoln's definition. What does this mean in the case of Chile? We want to recover the people's sovereignty, their right to define the sort of society they desire, and a government elected by the majority through honest elections. We will obey strictly whatever the people choose."

"The PCCh and the Popular Democratic Movement [MDP] constitute a force that represents large sectors of the old Chilean left, which has a place in our history and our present. This force cannot be left out from national life by either a decree of repression."

"Those who think that we believe in violence as a definite institution are wrong. We respect human life. However, thousands of fellow countrymen have died in Chile. More than 100,000 have been tortured, 500 are missing, and three of our comrades were slaughtered recently. Tucapel Jimenez died, Christian Democrats, socialists, even priests were murdered. Therefore, how can it be that the human beings living in Chile will not reach an agreement to prevent these crimes from happening again?

"Why don't we reach an agreement? We fully agree with Andres Zaldivar's proposals regarding civil disobedience to make this country unmanageable."

[Boye] Some people think that the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR] is a great obstacle to an agreement.

[Teitelboim] "The FPMR is an organization made up of people who have decided to contribute to Chile's freedom in romantic terms, but with historical validity. This is because Pinochet will not negotiate. Pinochet is not willing to enter into a gentlemen's agreement. It is he who is under the greatest pressure and is rejected by the citizens and nearly unanimous will of the whole country. Who is more repudiated at the international level? He is condemned in each United Nations annual assembly. However, he remains and his will prevails!

A man who only believes in force is also scared of it. However, to think of a military solution for Chile is atopic, suicidal, and unrealistic, since he has an army and the people do not. However, I believe in the force of multitudinous pressures. Some armies, despite being armed to the teeth, have to surrender in the end because of continuous repudiation by the public. This is what happened in Iran. The shah had the best army in the region, best weapons, numbers, and firepower. That army remained on the streets for 13 months repressing the people only to surrender afterwards under circumstances in which it had not lost a single cannon or airplane.

[Boye] Are you suggesting that the actions of the FPMR complement what the democratic opposition is doing through talks?

[Teitelboim] "Absolutely, it is complementary, but that is not the most important factor. These actions are also a moral indication showing that the Chilean people will not accept the perpetuation of the dictatorship. When Pinochet says he has established order in the country he is wrong, because Chile is a country in convulsions, and he does not, as he so desires, have control. For example, I believe that those blackouts, which do not kill anyone, and which occur exactly as he is about to deliver a televised speech, demonstrate the regime's powerlessness at a certain moment. The blackouts in large parts of the country on protest days demonstrate that the country has not surrendered and that it will not stop its struggle until it recovers its freedom. Therefore, the FPMR must be understood within this context. Now, if Pinochet ever manages to win the alleged 1989 plebiscite by magic, of course the struggle would increase and move on to more important stages. The FPMR currently complements the democratic struggle. The most important thing is unity among the opposition. Of course we are talking about a struggle against the dictatorship and not against any form of democratic regime."

[Boye] Those who signed the National Accord believe otherwise. They feel that these violent actions simply help the dictatorship remain in power.

[Teitelboim] "They have a different viewpoint because many of them have their minds on future projects. Thus, there are certain Christian Democrats who have developed the idea of a post-fascist Chile, Italian style, in which their party, together with a grouping of smaller parties, will rule the country for at least 40 years. For this to happen the left must be deprived of any access to power. In this endeavor their main target is the PCCh, which is the best organized. To achieve this they keep spreading this story about violence, that violence is wrong no matter where it comes from, forgetting that in Chile the dictatorship is the source of violence."

"We have been advocating the right to self-defense. I say, dammit, if only we had had a self-defense group, some 20 men strong, at the gate of the Colegio Latinoamericano, it could have stopped the kidnapping of Jose Manuel Parada and Manuel Guerrero, and things would have turned out differently. Why should the people be killed at will? I do not believe that the murderers should receive any prizes."

[Boye] "Once and for all, what is your position on the National Accord?

[Teitelboim] The idea behind a National Accord is a great one and one that we have always supported. In the final analysis, what is the true meaning of the National Accord? It means the unity of the opposition as a whole against the dictatorship." But Mr Allamand and even Mr Fernando Leniz say that it has been made clear in the Accord that the PCCh is not included. The debate now is whether the PCCh, Almeyda's Socialist Party, the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, and others are definitely unconstitutional as ruled by an 'unconstitutional' court of a brutally unconstitutional regime, or whether this unconstitutional status must be confirmed by law on political parties. In the end those political games go against the holy principles of democracy and freedom to prop up a regime allowing the extreme right in the future to pass a special law compelling the Christian Democratic party to take an even more regressive attitude.

[Boye] But once the National Accord was announced the Communist Party issued three different positions in a single day. How do you explain this?

[Teitelboim] "When the National Accord came out I was very happy after having talked to high-ranking Democratic Alliance leaders who participated in the drawing up of the document. I had not seen the full text but was told it was the long-awaited agreement among all opposition forces. Then we read the full text and the remarks of Fernando Leniz, a highly-authorized person and one of the Cardinal's representatives who participated in drawing up the Accord. He said: the National Accord does not provide for the legal recognition of the PC and other left-wing forces. Only then were we able to state our final position. Naturally, we could not fully back the Accord but we did support its immediate measures."

[Boye] Is the exclusion of the PCCh the main reason for your objections to the Accord?

[Teitelboim] "No. It is a very important issue, but thinking only about ourselves would be a kind of holy egoism. We do not think of the party alone but of all other institutions as well. There are many unnecessary specifics in this document. Some points even deal with the inalienable nature of private property and means of production. We do not say that we would never accept such things in Chile. If there are elections, a constituent assembly drafts a new constitution, and the majority vote to include these principles in the constitution, we will have to accept them."

But, why should a document of this kind, whose objective is to bring about the unity of the opposition against the dictatorship and to hasten the advent of democracy, include devisive elements whose only purpose is to restore a conservative democracy in Chile? Why is there an effort to ignore the Chilean status quo that includes a PCCh that cannot claim to be stronger than it really is because after all it never had more than 20 percent of the constituency? However, it has always been a sizable and significant party with some influence among the workers and the popular sectors. It was a party that never consorted with any dictatorship nor will it ever do so."

"It was said rather frequently here recently, even by people like Gabriel Valdes that the PCCh is meaningless. Even when the Democratic Alliance was established -- something we felt was an organization of all opposition forces -- a lot was said about the PCCh's loss of constituency. However, there has been some evidence, even elections, that showed that the Communist Party has not lost strength, that it still wields influence. A specific example could be the university elections. I believe that these elections turned out to be a surprise for many people. At the University of Chile the MDP proved its strength and also proved its nobleness by relinquishing its right to the runoff that would have been divisive because it would have played into the hands of the right. Therefore, the MDP supported the Christian Democratic candidate, a perfectly democratic person who epitomizes the will of the Chilean students.

U.S. ANTIDRUG EFFORTS FAIL TO ATTACK SOURCE

PY171623 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 6 Dec 85 p 16

[Editorial: "The United States and the Drug Traffic Threat"]

[Text] THE MIAMI HERALD, one of the leading newspapers in the State of Florida, the United States, has dramatically exposed the reality of drug trafficking in the huge U.S. market, showing that this perverse activity, rather than declining, constitutes a thriving "business" that is spreading day after day like an irreversible cancer.

In the report we are commenting on, our attention is drawn to the huge amounts of money involved in drug trafficking, which continues to increase continuously in volume despite the important efforts made in recent years by the authorities charged with fighting this execrable crime.

According to the illustrative MIAMI HERALD report, the price of cocaine today is half the price prevailing before 1982, which means that the supply of the drug has increased, as well as the profits it accrues for the large number of criminals involved in this trade. This is the current picture, despite the drug task force that has been vigorously operating in Florida since 1982, with a record of nearly 10,000 arrests, millions of dollars spent, and also despite the powerful infrastructure, which includes the U.S. Coast Guard and spy satellites, at the disposal of the drug control effort.

Although the U.S. federal government continues to keep pressure on the Mafia -- mainly on the Colombian mafia -- that handles the drug traffic business, it is obvious that the Mafia has grown too large and powerful to be significantly affected by the current efforts to control it, although these efforts are by no means negligible.

But there is, however, another front: To attack drug trafficking at its roots in the Andean foothills and in the forests of Peru, Bolivia, and Colombia. On this front, however, the lack of resources of our police and the poverty of our peasants conspires against the success of any drug control effort. Only with vigorous technical and financial support from the United States can drug trafficking be successfully hit right at its source. The White House does not seem to understand this, although the strategy it has chosen is more expensive, and in the end apparently ineffective.

AMBASSADORS TO CUBA, OTHER COUNTRIES CONFIRMED

PY142009 Paris AFP in Spanish 1703 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Lima, 14 Dec (AFP) -- The Peruvian Senate last night confirmed the executive branch's nominations for ambassadors to Cuba, Nicaragua, Argentina, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Great Britain. For some years now, relations with the first two countries have been at the level of charge d'affaires.

The designation of Carlos Higueras Ramos as ambassador to Havana was approved by a 37 to 9 vote. Higueras Ramos will replace Edgardo de Habich, who was recalled in 1980 following the invasion in April 1980 by 10,000 Cubans of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana to ask for political asylum and to try to leave Cuba.

Shortly after this incident, Cuba recalled its ambassador, leaving bilateral relations at the level of charge d'affaires.

Armando Lecaros do Cossio, whose designation as ambassador to Nicaragua was approved by a 39 to 5 vote, received the second largest number of affirmative votes. Peru recalled its ambassador from Managua in 1982 in the wake of a report on irregular activities by a Peruvian Embassy official.

Enrique Rivero Velez was approved as ambassador to Costa Rica by a 41 to 4 vote, the largest margin. The designations of Alfonso Grados Bertorini as ambassador to Argentina, Percy Murillo Garaycochea as ambassador to Guatemala, and Carlos Raffo Dasso as ambassador to Great Britain were approved by 36 to 8, 32 to 13, and 36 to 9 votes, respectively. The designation of Alberto Montagne Vidal as ambassador to El Salvador was not approved because he did not receive the minimum number of 31 affirmative votes required for approval.

SHINING PATH CREATES SUPPORT GROUP IN PARIS

WA191100 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 3 Dec 85 p A-8

[Text] Shining Path's presence in Paris, previously limited to clandestine meetings, became public with the creation of a committee to support the people's war in Peru. The committee's purpose is to collect funds for the guerrillas.

This was reported yesterday by Peruvians arriving in Lima from the French capital. They said the entity had been created by the Senderist cell in Paris in conjunction with the International Revolutionary Movement [MRI]. At the Jorge Chavez international airport Sunday they said that for the first time Shining Path members gathered openly in a down-town Paris theater (Forum Des Halles). Up to now Senderist activities in Paris had been limited to small, unnoticed meetings.

According to the travelers, Shining Path recently joined the MRI, which is a group of some 20 Maoist parties created in London in 1980 under the sponsorship of the Turkish Communist Party. This group was declared illegal in Great Britain and Spain after terrorist actions were committed in those countries. The group has not committed any acts of violence in France to date, but police are on the alert because of the incidents in other countries.

The travelers arriving from Paris said the MRI rented the theater for last Sunday's activity. In addition, the group was selling craft items that were handmade by Shining Path prisoners in El Fronton and Callao prisons.

SENATOR DISCUSSES AMNESTY, DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW

PY181257 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Senator Armando Villanueva del Campo has stated that more than 100 prisoners will probably be released between Christmas and New Year's thanks to an appeal addressed to all judges to speed up their proceedings. Senator Villanueva made this remark shortly before departing for the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government. The senator added that inmates not charged with involvement in terrorist actions that entailed bloodshed or severe damage to national assets should be released. He emphasized, however, that the government does not accept or tolerate terrorism, nor does it consider its perpetrators elegible for amnesty. Villanueva departed for Moscow with Senator Guillermo Larco Cox.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL TO CONVENE IN LIMA

PY171430 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0126 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Lima, 16 Dec (EFE) -- President Alan Garcia today appointed the members of a permanent commission charged with organizing the eighth congress of the Socialist International, which will be held in Lima in June 1986. This congress will be held in the Peruvian capital at the request of Peru's chief executive, who is also the top leader of the social democratic American Popular Revolutionary Alliance, APRA.

The commission will be presided over by Carlos Lopez, secretary for international relations of the Peruvian ruling party, and its members are: Deputy Carlos Roca; Hugo Otero, head of the National Social Communications System; Senator Carlos Enrique Melgar; Ernesto Amans; Eugenia Ruiz; and Fredrich Rool, a representative and political adviser of the secretary general of the Socialist International, specially commissioned by the latter organization to coordinate the congress.

Former FRG Chancellor Willy Brandt has promised to attend the congress. Meanwhile, although the organizers of the congress announced that Spanish Premier Felipe Gonzalez will attend as well, Spanish diplomatic sources have indicated in Lima that he will be unable to come because of his political agenda in Spain. Gonzalez' agenda includes legislative elections in Spain and a referendum on NATO that will be held around the time the Socialist International congress is scheduled to begin. However, the sources disclosed that Gonzalez will pay an official visit to Peru some time in 1986.

Among the issues that the Socialist International congress will debate are the Third World foreign debt, world disarmament, and North-South relations. Approximately 500 delegates and 250 observers are expected to participate.

BRIEFS

ARMED FORCES PROMOTIONS -- The Senate last night "blackballed" the promotion of Rear Admiral Augusto Farodi Rivera, who had been proposed with four other rear admirals (who did have their promotions confirmed) by the Executive Branch for promotion to the next rank with the approval of the Navy. Parodi Rivera obtained 28 white balls and 23 black balls, thus he did not obtain the 31 white balls necessary for the confirmation of his promotion. The following rear admirals had their promotion to vice admiral confirmed: Oscar Anderson Noriega (41-9), Augusto Fernandez Hidalgo (38-13), Oscar Jahnsen Raygada (37-14), and Gonzalo Gambirazio Martini (31-18). The following brigadier generals had their promotions to major general confirmed: Artemio Palomino Toledo (38-5), Alejandro Antunez de Mayolo Mendez (37-4), German Gonzalez Reyes (38-2), and Juan Velasquez Giacarini. [Excerpt] [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 4 Dec 85 p a-4 PY]

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS FORMALLY RESUMED WITH CUBA

PY191642 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1439 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] Montevideo, 19 Dec (EFE) -- Uruguay and Cuba today formally resumed diplomatic relations when Ambassador Joaquin Mas Martinez presented his credentials. Mas Martinez is the first Cuban ambassador to be accredited to this country in 21 years.

Uruguayan authorities broke off relations with Cuba in October 1964 in compliance with an OAS resolution isolating Fidel Castro's regime. Uruguay abstained when a vote was taken on the resolution.

With the recent return to democracy in Uruguay, President Julio Maria Sanguinetti, inaugurated on 1 March 1985, announced his desire to maintain relations with all countries "within the framework of mutual respect and noninterference in domestic affairs."

Mas Martinez has been his country's ambassador to Canada and the FAO in Rome. After presenting his credentials, he laid a wreath at the foot of the monument to Jose Gervasio Artigas and then had a brief chat with the press. The new ambassador stated that he talked with President Sanguinetti about bilateral reations and the best way to strengthen them in the financial, political, and cultural spheres.

Asked about the charges regarding the systematic violation of human rights that were made in this capital by Armando Valladares, an exiled Cuban poet and writer and a former prisoner within his own country, Mas Martinez stated that he is a "traitor, a false person, a liar, and a sham." The new Cuban ambassador to Uruguay admitted that people have been shot in his country: "It is true that people have been shot, but the shootings were based on the law. Those who were executed were members of bands accused of killing children, women, old people, and teachers. Those bands were financed by U.S. intelligence services," he concluded.

PIT-CNT APPOINTS NEW EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

PY131335 Paris AFP in Spanish 2330 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Montevideo, 12 Dec (AFP) -- The Workers' Interunion Plenum-National Convention of Workers (PIT-CNTO), Uruguay's biggest labor organization, has chosen a new executive secretariat in an election ending the disagreement that arose during a recent congress. The secretariat was comprised of 16 unions, half of which are communist-inspired; the rest are predominantly socialist, Christian Democratic, and liberal. In a communique on the appointments, the PIT-CNT stated that the elections took place without any splits after overcoming the disagreements existing among us, in a democratic, pluralist, and solidary atmosphere.

The PIT-CNT congress, which took place 2 weeks ago, ended in marked disagreement among the various factions when 500 delegates of the noncommunist sectors withdrew.

CONSALVI TERMS CONTADORA PAUSE 'COUNTERPRODUCTIVE'

PA192258 Venezuela EL NACIONAL in Spanish 10 Dec 85 p 1A

[Interview with Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi by unidentified reporters -- date and place not given]

[Text] Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi has described the extended freeze on actions of the Contadora Group as a counterproductive measure.

Reporters asked Consalvi if the announced interruption of Contadora Group activities would endanger peace in the region.

Consalvi: Apparently we all agree on this issue, although the freezing or temporary interruption of peace negotiations has not yet been approved by the Contadora foreign ministers nor by those of Central America. The proposal was initially made by Costa Rica in view of its upcoming presidential elections and government changes taking place in three Central American nations. Personally, I think that such a long interruption of activities is counterproductive. It would be safer to speak of a 1- or 2-month suspension of activities, but in my opinion such a long interruption is very dangerous and self-defeating.

Question: When will a definite decision be made?

Consalvi: In any event, a decision has not been made regarding this. The foreign ministers recently discussed this, and we do not believe that one should speak of a decision by the Contadora foreign ministers on the subject. We are still consulting, and perhaps this week we can express a joint opinion on the matter.

Question: What is the status of Nicaraguans who have been granted asylum in our embassy in Managua?

Consalvi: The status of the Nicaraguans in our embassy in Managua has not yet been established. Some have been granted asylum, some have not yet been granted asylum, and others are in a provisional situation.

Question: Have the military been granted asylum?

Consalvi: Some members of the military went home; they did not surrender or renounce asylum because it had not been granted. So you can see that the situation is varied.

Consalvi also said the exact number of persons seeking political asylum in the Venezuelan Embassy in Managua is not yet known.

HONDURAN PRESIDENT-ELECT MEETS WITH LUSINCHI

PA181743 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Honduran President-elect Jose Azcona del Hoyo is on the 2d day of a visit to our country at the invitation of Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi. A meeting between the Honduran president-elect and Lusinchi ended a few minutes ago. They discussed topics of interest to the two countries, and Central America was an important part of their talks.

During a news conference Azcona del Hoyo held at the Generalissimo Francisco de Miranda Military base at La Carlota yesterday, he said that his country views the Contadora Process with much sympathy and that it will continue to support it.

[Begin Azcona del Hoyo recording] Unfortunately, it has not rendered the fruits we all expected. However, we will not get discouraged. As I said, we will continue to support it to see if we can bring peace and tranquillity to Central America through it. [end recording]

In addition to meeting with President Lusinchi, Azcona del Hoyo will meet with Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi and Congress President Reinaldo Leandro Mora today.

Azcona on Contadora, Nicaragua

PA191524 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] Jose Azcona del Hoyo, president-elect of Honduras, told President Jaime Lusinchi today that Venezuela should continue to support the Contadora Group's efforts to achieve peace in Central America.

[Begin recording] [Reporter Elsy Barroeta] Contadora was the topic analyzed today during the meeting between the president-elect of Honduras and the Venezuelan president here at Miraflores Palace. The president-elect of Honduras arrived in Caracas accompanied by a five-member delegation yesterday afternoon. He will be sworn in as president of his country next January and believes, according to his own words, that although Contadora has not achieved the hoped-for results, it has a lot to say concerning good relations between the Central American countries. A new era is opening for the new Honduran president, given the changes in government that will take place at the Central American level during this time; changes from dictatorships to constitutional governments.

[Azcona] If we have constitutional governments in the other Central American countries and these respect the people's will and the people's dignity, we will have the moral strength to ask Nicaragua to do the same in its country.

[Barroeta] Immediately after mentioning Nicaragua, the questions for the president-elect of Honduras were on the accusations by the Nicaraguan Government that the United States is acting against its Sandinist government.

[Azcona] We will not analyze this. We know there are a lot of people in Nicaragua who do not agree with the measures adopted by the Nicaraguan Government in the sense that there is no press freedom that they now have a state of emergency, and that some private business sectors are being harassed. This is not what the FSLN government pledged to do.

[Barroeta] Immediately after concluding his statements, the president-elect left Miraflores Palace, saying that he will meet with representatives of other sectors in our country. [end recording]

Following his interview with the president, the outstanding visitor met with National Congress President Reinaldo Leandro Mora to exchange parliamentary experiences concerning their two countries.

[Begin Reporter Angel Bustamante recording] The president-elect of Honduras arrived at Dr Reinaldo Leandro Mora's office at 1730 accompanied by his delegation. During this meeting they exchanged views on the parliamentary mechanisms in Honduras and Venezuela. They also discussed other topics concerning their two countries and of course Contadora and the Central American situation. The president-elect of Honduras will stay in our country until next Saturday. [end recording]

ENERGY MINISTER SUMS UP GENEVA OPEC MEETING

PA191809 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Report by Carlos Fernandez]

[Text] During a news conference in his office, Arturo Hernandez Grisanti, the Venezuelan minister of energy and mines, gave a broad overview of the results of the OPEC meeting in Geneva, including details of the talks prior to the meeting.

Hernandez Grisanti summed up the main points of the meeting, among which he mentioned the determination to reach a fair balance, the creation of a special committee to study market trends, and the possibility of establishing new strategies in view of the instability of the market over the last few years.

The Venezuelan minister admitted that, in general, OPEC has maintained a rather inflexible price scale and that therefore it is necessary to make a readjustment, obviously depending on the analysis of the experts and the studies made by the ministers of the special committee.

However, Hernandez Grisanti noted categorically that the readjustments to the price scale do not imply an open war on prices, as the international press has speculated.

[Begin recording] OPEC has not declared a war on prices. However, there is the possibility of a drop in the price of oil. [end recording]

The Venezuelan minister said that these decisions will also depend on nations that are not OPEC members, since their individual strategies, together with the internal instability of OPEC, have contributed to the creation of a troubled oil market. According to Hernandez Grisanti, it is precisely these nations that will have to look toward the future.

Yet there were still doubts about OPEC's definitive position. For this reason, Minister Hernandez Grisanti emphasized that OPEC has not given up its defense of oil prices, thus defining the intentions of the organization.

[Begin recording] The main task of the OPEC meeting itself and now of the special committee is to seek a more flexible and realistic system that meets two objectives: to achieve a degree of stability in the oil market and to ensure for OPEC fair participation in that market. [end recording]

To achieve this, he said, it is necessary to have the contribution of those countries that are not OPEC members and, of course, to reach certain decisions within OPEC.

COSTA RICA

FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS 'CONTADORA IS DEAD'

PA191951 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 12 Dec 85 p 3

[Text] Foreign Minister Calos J. Gutierrez yesterday stated to LA REPUBLICA. "Contadora is dead." He made this statement in a hall of the Presidential House following a cabinet meeting.

Gutierrez based his statement on what happened in recent days at the Cartagena meeting, which was attended by many foreign ministers. Before going into the cabinet session, Gutierrez had said during an unscheduled news conference that Nicaragua sealed the future of the Contadora Group last week with its attitude in Cartagena.

Nicaraguan acting Foreign Minister Nora Astorga did not participate in a meeting of ministers, claiming that she had no instructions from her government, Gutierrez said. This, Gutierrez noted, indicates that Nicaragua does not want to advance.

Regarding the 5-months time that Contadora has requested, Gutierrez said that this was made because there is the wish that the process be renewed. Gutierrez also said that Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Honduras are prepared to advance, but without any kind of conditions from Nicaragua. (Nicaragua is asking that the United States commit itself to certain things). Finally, the foreign minister said that he returned 2 days ago from Cartagena because of a schedule involving Colombia and Costa Rica, and for this reason he could not be present for the closing of the OAS meeting. Regarding Cuba, he said: "No one asked that Cuba be readmitted."

EL SALVADOR

NEW ARMY OPERATION TO SEARCH FOR REBEL BASES

PA200048 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2015 GMT 18 Dec 85

[By Pablo Antonio Ayala]

[Text] San Salvador, 18 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- The Salvadoran Army has started new operations to comb and search for rebel hideouts in disputed areas throughout San Vicente and Chalatenango Department, where fierce clashes have taken place during the last hours, according to military sources.

Military spokesmen in San Vicente, in the central zone of the country, told ACAN-EFE today that the Army has extended its area of counterinsurgency operations to Cantons La Joya, Cutumayo, San Antonio Achichilquito, and El Tablon in the north-central area of the department. The spokesmen added that the anti-guerrilla operations have so far been carried out around Chinchontepec Volcano where the Army has kept the FMLN positions under constant harassment.

Townsfolk in San Vicente Department stated that, prior to the troops' arrival in the four cantons, approximately 14 aircraft, both airplanes and helicopters, flew over the zone and reportedly bombed rebel positions which operated there.

A Defense Ministry spokesman explained that the counterinsurgency operations have been carried out during the last 2 weeks around the base of the Chinchontepec Volcano, 65 km east of San Salvador. Soldiers from the San Vicente and Zacatecoluca barracks, as well as the Bracamonte Battalion, participated in the operations.

Meanwhile, the military personnel, which have been carrying out an important antiguerrilla operation for the last 3 days in the mountains of northern Chalatenango Department, have been reinforced, given that fierce clashes have been recorded and various casualties were sustained on both sides.

According to the Armed Forces Press Committee (Coprefa), the military actions in Chalatenango in the northern part of the country have been carried out for the last 3 days, particularly around the Sumpul River and the towns of Las Vueltas, Ojos de Agua, and El Carrizal. The military spokesmen said that several FMLN columns were recently seen in that area.

Troops of the specialized counterinsurgency Ramon Belloso Battalion, the 4th Infantry Brigade, and the 1st Military Detachment -- the last two with headquarters in the same department -- are participating in the northern Chalatenango actions.

In addition, the specialized Atlacatl Battalion has been combing for rebel hideouts for the past week around the San Salvador Volcano, which is located in the northern outskirts of the capital, with the intention of curtailing sabotage actions in urban areas, it was stated by military sources. The FMLN has continued its current boycott campaign against the coffee and cotton harvest, the country's main export products.

FMLN COMMUNIQUE VIEWS AVALOS KIDNAPPING

PA200254 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 20 Dec 85

[FMLN communique dated in El Salvador on 19 December -- read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Communique on the case of Colonel Omar Napoleon Avalos

Given the latest statements and declarations issued by the government, Army, and other organizations concerning the case of Col Avalos, the FMLN feels it is necessary to state the following:

1. Terrorism against the civilian population is one of the elements of the U.S. Government's counterinsurgency plans being carried out by the Salvadoran Armed Forces and Government. This is essentially a warmongering plan against the people which includes direct attacks on the civilian population with the intention of terrorizing them and provoking forcible evictions; selective and mass murders; persecution of popular organizations; torture and missing people; and lack of respect for the prisoners' rights. The OAS and UN human rights organizations have constantly reiterated during the last years that the government and Armed Forces are guilty of mass violations of human rights and lack of respect for the Geneva agreements.

2. Part of the terrorist work carried out by the Armed Forces includes the Air Force's active participation. Both General [Juan Rafael] Bustillo and most of the commanders and pilots who comprise the Air Force are responsible for crimes against the people.

The Air Force commanders' fascist and extremely reactionary positions are well known.

3. Within this framwork, the statements and arguments issued by the government and Armed Forces in an attempt to make an Army colonel, combat pilot, former head of the presidential staff, and current head of civil aeronautics appear as a civilian are ridiculous. Civil aeronautics is a key organization for the government's corruption and contraband activities and this position links Col Avalos directly with the Air Force and the CIA.

4. According to the cowardly logic of the Army's high command, the government, and the official party, the consequences and responsibility of this war must only fall on the soldiers and low-ranking officers. The closer our shots are felt by Blandon, Bustillo, Duarte, and his party's leaders, the louder they will scream, calling us terrorists. These men, who have dropped tons of bombs on the civilian population, carried out horrible massacres in the countryside and cities, tortured and dismembered patriots in the jails, and perpetrated the worst genocide in our homeland -- all those guilty of those crimes -- think it is a tremendous violation of human rights when the war affects the president. They are now trying to make a colonel and combat pilot appear as an innocent father with a family. Morales Ehrlich, Duarte, or Blandon should go talk to the people of Berlin, Tenancingo, or any other bombed town in Chalatenango or Morazan, and try to convince them that the arrest of a combat pilot is an unjust kidnapping and a terrible violation of human rights.

5. The behavior and opinion of the High Command and Christian Democratic leadership clearly reasserts the cowardice that prevails among the enemy's leaders. This situation should lead the soldiers and low-ranking officers who suffer each day the consequences of the war -- even though they have no direct responsibility in the plans and decisionmaking -- to reflect about all this.

6. These same officials are accusing the FMLN of violating human rights and they loudly ask that we be condemned. This is an act of monumental outrageousness by those who have murdered 60,000 Salvadorans -- the same ones who used bombings and repression to evict a million of our fellow citizens from their homes. It is the outrageousness of those who are responsible for the disappearance of 6,000 patriots and keep the jails full of political prisoners. This outrageousness can only be understood if one sees the sea of dollars that surrounds Duarte, Morales Ehrlich, Rey Prendes, the Army's High Command, and renders them capable of saying anything in order to stay in power. Those who advocate our people's genocide are wrong if they think they will remain isolated from the war and its consequences.

7. We reassert that the capture of Col Avalos was an act of legitimate popular justice and all those who are under obligation to this government will tell us -- sooner or later -- the whereabouts of all the companeros whose situation was not clarified by Duarte following Ines Guadalupe Duarte's capture.

The people demand that Napoleon Duarte give information about these [missing] people. We are not talking about 9, 15, or 20 missing people. We are talking about 6,000 Salvadorans who have been kidnapped by Napoleon Duarte's regime and its Armed Forces. These are only part of the 6,000 reported missing. The list includes children, elders, women, mothers, and even complete families. This treatment of the captured persons contrasts with that given by the FMLN to prisoners such as Colonel Castillo, Medina Garay, and Ines Guadalupe Duarte; the treatment we have given to 2,000 soldiers and dozens of Army officers we have captured; the treatment given to the mayors and so many prisoners of war who have been treated in a humanitarian way. This is the same treatment we are now giving to Colonel Avalos.

Consequently, the killers should not act like victims. Only the ambitious and murderous brains of Blandon, Duarte, Morales, Lopez Nuila, and others can harbor the thought that we are living in a democracy and that they are innocent citizens who struggle for peace. There is not a single Salvadoran who does not have a relative, friend, or acquaintance who has been killed or tortured by you, Messrs of the Army's High Command and Christian Democratic Party. Our front will not rest until full justice has been enforced concerning these crimes.

Revolution or death, we will win.

FMLN, El Salvador, 19 December 1984.

FMLN EXPLANATION OF DIALOGUE PROPOSAL

Part 11

PA190300 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Special Feature: "What Is the FMLN's Dialogue Proposal?" -- Part 11]

[Text] Sabotaging the war economy is a strategic weapon of the people and the FMLN. It is the weapon with which the FMLN and the people can force the government and its Armed Forces to stop using an equally strategic weapon. Sabotaging the war economy is a strategic weapon of the people's war and a human rights problem as Duarte is attempting to present it. [sentence as heard] It is important to clarify this because Duarte's propaganda tends to confuse the people.

Who is affected by sabotage? Most of all, it affects the economic system that makes the financing of the war possible. Despite the fact that the Yankee Government has been supplying the dictatorship with approximately $200 million, the dictatorship still needs an active economy to support the continuation of the war. Sabotaging the economy mainly affects agricultural products destined for export. Duarte himself has repeatedly said that his government's top priority is the war. All the economic resources are, therefore, aimed at making the continuation of the war possible.

By saying that the dirty counterinsurgency war is top priority, Duarte is harming the welfare of the people. The continuation of the war, which becomes more costly each day, above all harms the economy of the people because it prevents increases in wages and those investments that would benefit the people. This is why we say that the continuation of the war is sabotaging the economy of the people. However, Duarte never mentions this in his speeches. The sabotage promoted by the FMLN is directed against the economy of the large exploiting enterprises. The loss of foreign exchange that this sabotage causes does not affect the people. This is money that would have been used for the war. The FMLN cannot permit the dictatorship to obtain the resources to buy weapons and pay mercenary advisers.

However, the FMLN believes that sabotaging the economy can be negotiated if in exchange the regime is willing to negotiate an equivalent strategic weapon, and only that.

Sabotaging the economy is an effective weapon of the people. It cannot be negotiated under the title of human rights. Our people must know that the real sabotage against the economy of the people is the continuation of the war. This current proposal for a global political solution is specifically aimed at this.

Part 12

PA191608 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Special Feature: "What Is the FMLN's Dialogue Proposal?" -- Part 12]

[Text] Radio Farabundo Marti has been broadcasting the 16 principles of our dialogue proposal. In yesterday's program we discussed principle No 11 and made it clear that the sabotage of the war economy is a strategic weapon of the people and the FMLN and is not a human rights issue. Today, Radio Farabundo Marti will feature principle No 12. This principle states the following:

The Duarte administration is burdening the working people with a major portion of the cost of its war. In addition, it receives a huge amount of assistance from the U.S. Government. Although the revolutionary war is basically maintained by the people, the FMLN demands the right to collect taxes from the landowners and large capitalists who support the repression and are responsible for social injustices in order to finance it. We are prepared to discuss this point and submit it to negotiation if the government and its Armed Forces agree to give up the financing they receive from Reagan.

In the first place, it should be noted that the $200 million which the Duartist dictatorship receives annually from imperialism is bloodstained from the start. In fact, every dollar that Reagan sends comes from the merciless despoilment and looting of nations. For this reason, those who are asking us to give up the collection of taxes from the rich have no moral basis to do so. Given the flow of dirty dollars which the Duartist dictatorship receives, the FMLN resolves its financial problem in a lawful manner.

We said that our financing means are lawful because the sums we collect from the rich enhance the purity of the Salvadoran people's independence and struggle. In order for the FMLN to abandon its policy of exacting taxes from the unpatriotic bourgeoisie, the government must first consider relinquishing the assistance it receives from imperialism and rejecting the subservience to Yankee sovereignty.

65 ARMY CASUALTIES REPORTED IN CHALATENANGO

PA192231 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] Attention Salvadoran people. The FMLN has inflicted approximately 65 casualties on the dictatorship's troops in Chalatenango Department between 14 and 18 December since the onset of the Army's military operation in Chalatenango, of Blandon's foiled operation. Of these casualties, 11 were inflicted with revolutionary mines.

GUATEMALA

CEREZO RETURNS; U.S. VISIT TERMED SUCCESSFUL

PA192221 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] President-elect Vinicio Cerezo returned from Washington this afternoon. On Monday the president-elect travelled to the U.S. capital where he met with authorities from the powerful northern country: with Vice President George Bush, members of the Senate, members of the State Department, and officials of the IMF.

The visit to the U.S. capital has been considered successful by national and international observers because Vinicio Cerezo did not go to humbly request U.S. aid; he merely went to outline the economic situation he will face as president beginning on 14 January 1986. Moreover, Vinicio Cerezo displayed his leadership qualities when answering the constant questions posed by U.S. and European journalists who closely followed his steps.

Views Military, U.S. Relations

PA200005 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Editorial: "Let Us Stop Being Pushy Beggars and Become Reasonable Human Beings Who Seek the Best Way to Defend Democracy" by Juan O.Rivera Santizo]

[Text] President [as heard] Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo's quick visit to the United States has provoked expectation at the international level if we take into consideration information provided by news agencies, which indicate that Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo was welcomed in Washington in a friendly way by the U.S. Government's top-level officials, led by Vice President George Bush. This shows their support to the installation of a civil government in Guatemala, following more than 30 years of military domination.

Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo said: I consider myself a friend of the United States, and I trust that Washington will establish a democratic relationship with Guatemala, quite different from 1954 when it supported the military sector in a coup against a leftist government. The United States will now promote the return of democracy. The government over which I shall preside as of 14 January 1986 will seek to enforce an active neutrality policy concerning Central American conflicts and will emphasize the measures necessary to promote peaceful agreements within the region, he said during a meeting with journalists.

Instead of viewing the Central American problems as part of an overall East-West dispute, my government trusts it will be possible to organize a forum to solve regional differences without resorting to confrontations, he added later on. I have not come to ask for any economic or military aid, he underscored; I have come to request support, understanding, and tolerance for this emerging democracy. It is difficult for any organization to give up power, but I am sure that my government will have the Army's support, and I trust that the military officers will understand that it is better for them to exist in a democracy than to take the risk of disappearing after a war, Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo stated. I cannot understand how the international news media has emphasized the military issue so much when the Guatemalans think that the emphasis should be placed on economic development, he also stated. Therefore, if the military forces had opposed my project, I am quite sure that the electoral process would not have taken place, and the whole world believes that this has been precisely the proof of the Guatemalans' civic maturity, given the honesty of this event, with authorities whose honesty has been registered in our political-social history.

We have brought this to our listeners, so that they may get a general idea of what has become a consensus: Companero Vinicio talked appropriately and in due time. In other words, he has started a dialogue with real words, not with rifles. This is an understanding between men who seek to achieve a better life and assume the responsibility required at all times by citizens who have been appointed to public posts -- which were formerly used to commit fraud and mock our noble people. They must contribute with their understanding and help save our homeland, which needs it so urgently.

We repeat once more: Each act of the government, which will be installed on 14 January 1986, should be a social example and the president should become the living example of an honest politician.

HONDURAS

ARMY CHARGES ARMS TRAFFICKING FROM NICARAGUA

PA191838 Tegucigalpa Vos de Honduras Network in Spanish 1746 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Communique issued by the Public Relations Office of the Armed Forces expanding on official Communique No 85 of 12 December 1985 -- read by announcer]

[Text] 1. On 7 December of this year, at a place known as La Leona on the road between Choluteca and Tegucigalpa, there was an accident involving a Lada vehicle of the Niva type with Costa Rican license plates No 91919. The occupants of the vehicles were Costa Rican citizens Elias Solis Gonzalez and Marta Espinoza Espinoza.

2. At the moment that the traffic authorities inspected the vehicle, they found that it was transporting a large amount of war materiel from Nicaragua for one of the rebel groups operating in El Salvador.

3. As a result of this finding, the Honduran authorities arrested and investigated the two Costa Rican citizens who were in a Tegucigalpa medical center receiving medical attention because of the accident.

4. As a result of the investigations carried out and the information provided by the Costa Rican authorities, it was established that Elias Solis Gonzalez is a member of one of the most radical sectors of his country's Communist Party. He has been trained in political and military activities as well as on mass organization in the Republic of Cuba. Through leftist organizations, he has carried out subversive activities since 1976.

The seized vehicle was boarded by Solis Gonzalez in Costa Rica. It was loaded in Managua, in the Diez y Medio Motel, to be specific. This motel is only a few meters away from the general headquarters of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, on the road to Masaya. He was ordered to go to San Salvador, where he was to be met by representatives of the subversive group known as FAL [Armed Forces of Liberation], who would unload the war materiel. Elias Solis Gonzalez has declared that he had transported arms from Nicaragua to El Salvador through Honduras before.

5. Based on the above, the Armed Forces Public Affairs Directorate reasserts, before national and international opinion, the complicity of the Central American subversive organizations that, with the support of the Nicaraguan Sandinist regime, endanger the peace and stability of the other countries of the isthmus by promoting violence and subversion.

6. Elias Solis Gonzalez and Marta Espinoza Espinoza will be brought to trail shortly to establish their guilt in this matter.

7. In conclusion, the Honduran Armed Forces reaffirm and demonstrate before the Honduran people their determination to exercise permanent surveillance and their unbreakable commitment to maintain peace and tranquillity in our homeland.

Tegucigalpa, D. C., 18 Dec 1985

[Signed] Honduran Armed Forces Public Affairs Directorate

LABOR GROUPS JOIN BANANA WORKERS STRIKE

PA200419 Paris AFP in Spanish 2048 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 19 Dec (AFP) -- Honduras faced one of the worst labor crises of recent times today, with a number of strikes in support of the Standard Fruit Company workers who have been on strike for the past 2 weeks.

The strikes extended this Thursday to the only oil refinery operating in Honduras and to the four main ports of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The Trade Union Federation of Northern Honduran Workers (Fesintrahn) affirmed that the strike is supported by 5,000 workers, while other labor unions announced they could also join the general strike in the next few hours.

The banana workers union, operating from La Ceiba port in the Atlantic, is demanding the reinstatement of 105 workers from a cardboard factory, a subsidiary of the Standard Fruit Company. The transnational, which fired over 500 Honduran workers during the past year, refuses to accept the strikers' demands.

The conflict worsened last Tuesday after negotiations were suspended, following the failure of mediation efforts by labor minister, Amado Nunez. The strike at the Texaco refinery and main ports of the country has stirred concern in government and business sectors.

The refinery workers suspended operations as of 0700, stopping the fuel supply. In view of the situation, the Honduran Council for Private Enterprise (COHEP) repudiated the strike and affirmed that "it is not possible to risk national coexistence and the investment climate so urgently needed in the current economic crisis with irresponsible actions."

COHEP demanded "more responsibility in the face of events affecting the country in the political, economic, and security aspects." Meanwhile, the Standard Fruit Company has reported that work stoppage in their plantations has so far produced losses of some 300,000 boxes of bananas and noted that the strike is also threatening large plantations due to lack of irrigation and fumigation.

NICARAGUA

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES ARMS TRAFFICKING CHARGES

PA200158 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 0124 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] Managua, 19 Dec (REUTER) -- Nicaragua today rejected as an "invention" the U.S. charges that it is connected with arms trafficking to the leftist guerrillas fighting to overthrow the Salvadoran government.

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry said that the accusation made today by Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Elliott Abrams showed the U.S. "desperation" to influence Congress and public opinion.

Abrams said that early this month the Honduran authorities had discovered weapons and documents consigned to Salvadoran guerrillas, claiming that the weapons were found in a Soviet-made automobile that suffered an accident on the Pan-American Highway, after entering Honduras from Nicaragua, and that the Managua government was probably involved.

"This fallacy shows the desperation of the Reagan administration in trying to convince Congress of the need to approve lethal aid for the mercenaries," [Alejandro] Bendana [Secretary General of the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry] told REUTER, referring to the anti-Sandinist rebels supported by Washington. Bendana added that the alleged incident was an invention, like the U.S. accusations of Nicaraguan complicity in the guerrilla attacks against the Palace of Justice in Colombia last month.

The U.S. charges that Nicaragua is involved in arms trafficking to El Salvador have been used by President Reagan to justify the support granted to the rebels fighting the Sandinist government from Honduran bases.

Following Abrams' accusation, the Nicaraguan Embassy in Washington said tonight that Managua had no information on the presumed accident and seizure of weapons in Honduras.

"We were greatly surprised that it should be the State Department and not the Honduran Government, in whose territory the accident took place, who would make such absurd accusations against Nicaragua," an Embassy communique noted.

The Embassy's press attache, Miriam Hooker, described Abrams' accusations as "new elements in a campaign intended to create the conditions for the U.S. Congress to approve the military aid for the 'contras,'" as the rebels are known in Nicaragua.

ORTEGA ADDRESSES MARCH FOR PEACE GATHERING

PA200506 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Statement by President Daniel Ortega to close the "Face the People" meeting with the participants in the peace march for Central America; in Managua -- live]

[Text] Approximately 25 to 30 questions have been asked. We always like you to ask questions and then we make a speech to the group as a whole. We want to make a speech in which all the people play a part. In this case, it is you, the peace marchers, and us, the officials serving the Nicaraguan people.

We know that you are tired. You have had a hectic journey. Many of you have come from countries in time zones that are hours away from Nicaragua's. You are possibly still unused to the time difference. That is why we did not want to exhaust you by answering each question individually. That would have kept us here until daybreak.

It is meaningful that this beautiful gesture you are staging is taking place in December, a month that is so symbolic for humanity. You are calling for peace. You want peace for the world, for the peoples. Peace, however, has not made itself fully present on earth or in Central America.

You are touring the Central American countries during the month of December, like it was done in the days when Saint Joseph and the Virgin Mary were traveling around seeking a place where they would be given shelter so that Christ could be born. [applause] No one wanted to give them shelter until they came to a humble manger where, according to history, Christ was born.

Nicaragua wants to be a humble manger for you [applause] because we really want peace, we want peace [repeats himself]. The Nicaraguan people are struggling for peace; they are struggling for peace by shedding their blood every day. This is done because we want to be an independent nation; because we want just and respectful relations with great countries like the United States. We are facing a policy that is mistaken, selfish, arrogant, and is being adopted by U.S. leaders. We want to have a true democracy and we are working to create it.

Every time I have spoken with U.S. journalists and they have attempted to use U.S. democracy as an example, I tell them that we do not really envy U.S. democracy. How can we envy a regime, a system like the one which prevails in the United States, which claims to be a democratic and yet in the twentieth century, in 1960, violently countered the U.S. blacks' struggle to have their civil rights recognized? This cannot be an example of democracy for Nicaragua. It is a system that has annihilated the Indian population in the United States and has exploited and disciminated against the black population. The struggle continues today, precisely in Philadelphia, where they are trying to dany the black people's rights, where they are repressing the blacks, and where they are always trying to segregate them in the universities. This is a problem which must be solved by the U.S. people by developing their democracy, by building their democracy.

What are the United States' relations, as a democratic nations, with countries like Nicaragua? These relations cannot be described as democratic; these relations violate the U.S. Constitution's basic principles.

The United States is violating international laws by claiming it has the right to attack Nicaragua. It is also violating the principles of its own constitution, which hypothetically compel the U.S. Government to respect international laws.

Every time the United States disregards the International Court of Justice's jurisdiction, it is acting in an irrational way, it is acting in a monstrous way, because it is imposing or trying to impose a policy of farce over the policy of law and reason. Every time the U.S. Congress discusses how to attack the Nicaraguan people; every time the U.S. Congress approves $27 million to continue developing the U.S. Government's terrorist policy against Nicaragua; every time the U.S. authorities state this is all right because the counterrevolutionary forces, the mercenary forces are being attacked by the Sandinist Army's helicopters; when all these criminal actions are carried out, which have already meant the death of more than 11,000 Nicaraguans, that is acting like a monster, and it is an act of genocide. [applause]

Nicaragua is a small nation, which has a little more than 3 million inhabitants. Since we have still not had a census, we are still not sure whether we are 3.2 or 3.4 million people. Anyway, the United States is killing Nicaraguans every day, and when a policy of extermination is launched through economic and military means, and political isolation, that is called genocide, and we are defending the Nicaraguan people's right to build their democracy.

What kind of democracy are we building here in Nicaragua? A democracy that first of all has given the people a right to speak, to express themselves, to criticize, to organize themselves. A democracy that for the first time in history gave our people truly free elections, in which for the first time in Nicaragua's history seven political parties participated, including right to ultra-left parties. The parties that did not participate in these elections did not do so because they did not want to.

This is a democracy that was immediately attacked by the current U.S. leader. As soon as he assumed the government, President Reagan immediately launched actions against Nicaragua. These actions have resulted in the destruction of schools constructed by the revolution, the destruction of health centers built by the revolutions, the destruction of centers for children, development centers built by the revolution, of cooperatives promoted by the revolution, of machinery and tractors that were given to peasants who never before had any machinery or tractors, and the most brutal result, the loss of thousands of Nicaraguan lives, the murder of hundreds of children under 12 years of age; the murder of women, of young people. Nicaragua has been experiencing a real genocide.

Now, what can the Nicaraguan people do in the face of this genocide? We have heard about the peaceful resistance struggle, and we admire struggles such as the ones led by Gandhi and Martin Luther King Jr., However, we have our own historical tradition. We have our own characteristics, and when the first Yankee filibusters invaded Nicaragua in the last century, there was no place for peaceful resistance. The Nicaraguan people carried out an active resistance, and even with stones the Yankees were defeated then in Nicaragua. [applause]

Then came the U.S. Army interventions at the beginning of the century, at a time when the Soviet Union did not even exist. There was the Russia of the czars. What was the pretext when U.S. troops invaded Nicaragua in 1912? There was no Soviet Union then. It could not have been the threat of the Soviet Union what was the United States' pretext to invade Nicaragua then? The pretext of its arrogance, its colonial mentality. That was their real pretext to invade our country. The Nicaraguan people resisted the U.S. invasion actively. Then came the time of Sandino. As that time the Soviet Union could be blamed because by then it existed. However, because the Mexican revolution was closer it was easier to blame the Mexican revolution. There had been no Cuban revolution yet. That is why the Mexican revolution carried the blame. There was active resistance.

The Nicaraguan people have traditionally followed the line of active resistance. We must not forget that Christ, who was a true pacifist, at one time had to raise his whip to drive the thieves out of the temple. We believe that the Nicaraguan people's struggle is in line with nonviolent resistance. We are seeking peace. We are defending peace. We are defending it actively. If we did not defend peace with rifles we would lose everything we have accomplished. This is the kind of struggle the Nicaraguan people have carried out. It is within Latin American's tradition of struggle. We have followed tradition and history in defending ourselves.

We respect those who philosophically uphold and practice pacifism and nonviolent resistance. And we repeat: We find that nonviolent resistance and the effort we are doing through active resistance -- which costs the lives and sacrifice of thousands of Nicaraguans each day -- are compatible.

The Nicaraguan people's struggle is complex and difficult. To harvest or grow coffee in Nicaragua implies risks, including risking one's life. Workers, teachers, and doctors risk their lives. The mercenary forces fire against teachers, doctors, and workers every day. They are attempting to destroy everything that stands for progress and life in the revolution and as we said, all this is the work and deed of the U.S. Government, which cannot stand to see a small nation be independent and nonaligned.

I was asked whether Nicaragua could remain a nonaligned country. Let me say this: The United States is attacking us precisely because we are nonaligned. The United States would be much more cautious about attacking us if we were part of a military bloc. However, it is easier for the United States to attack a country that is not a member of amy military bloc, even through it does attempt to frame the Central America conflict within the East-West confrontation to justify its aggressiveness. This is not an East-West confrontation. This is a confrontation that is taking place within the United States. American consciences are in conflict because the U.S. Government is intent on maintaining a policy of force in Central America. The United States cannot allow small countries like Nicaragua to be independent. They being with the premise that if one is not under their power, one is aginst them. The United States only accepts submission. It is unconceivable for the United States that a nation as small as Nicaragua refuses to submit itself.

I say that this is a problem for the U.S. conscience because the United States has continued to feel the same as it did in the past century regarding its relations with Latin America. This means that the U.S. conscience either has not completed its evolution or has not even begun to evolve. The U.S. President reflects this poor U.S. conscience, and its deformation. Many times, U.S. congressmen have not discussed the way to reach an understanding with Nicaragua on respectful relations. They have rather discussed the best and most intelligent way to pressure Nicaragua, whether it is the Reagan way or one proposed by others. They have discussed the best way to force the Nicaraguan people to submit them.

Of course, we who are near the United States, these Latin American countries, most directly suffer the consequences of this policy. Contadora has been an effort by Latin America and supported by it. Latin America has adopted a just stance and told the United States that a peaceful, rather than a violent solution must be sought. But the United States has not accepted the Contadora peace proposals and has applied great pressure to the Contadora countries. The United States has also pressured and threatened the support countries. The United States has even spoken on behalf of the Contadora countries in a number of instances in an effort to jeopardize these countries' policies. Contadora held discussions and negotiated for a little over 2 years. We were involved in negotiations for approximately 2 years and 10 months, almost 3 years. First it was proposed that the discussions be oriented toward a search for gradual solutions. That was a logical proposal that Nicaragua endorsed. However, the United States disagreed with this idea. The truth is that the United States did not agree with any idea. The United States proposed that negotiations be multilateral. At one point in time Nicaragua -- to benefit the negotiations process -- agreed to multilateral negotiations. Nicaragua was flexible in Contadora on numerous occasions.

Last year, in September, Contadora presented a peace proposal that Nicaragua accepted. The United States -- through Honduras, El Salvador, and Costa Rica -- rejected that peace proposal. From that moment on the United States worked to distort and alter the proposal that Contadora has presented last year. Along with all its actions to pressure the Contadora Group, it staged military actions against Nicaragua. This means that while the negotiations went one way, the United States was escalating its military aggression against Nicaragua. It came to a point when the negotiations were hiding the truth of the escalation, of the military aggression.

The U.S. representatives said that the United States will continue to support the mercenary forces even after the Contadora peace document is signed. They delivered missiles to the mercenary forces after having approved $27 million and the use of those funds for the purchase of aircraft, vessels, and surface vehicles. It was the first time that surface-to-air missiles have been placed in the hands of irregular forces in this hemisphere. There have been irregular forces in this hemisphere everywhere, from Canada to Chile, including in the United States. However, irregular forces in this hemisphere had never been equipped with this kind of weapons. That was a genuine military escalation. The United States openly defended this military escalation.

Under these circumstances, we think that the effort to be exerted by Contadora and Latin America should be aimed at countering this stepped up military aggression, at talking with the United States so that it will cease this military aggression against Nicaragua; and then the necessary conditions will be created to achieve some progress in the negotiations. We are not [corrects himself] we cannot accept the illusion of negotiations and pretend the solution is near, when the truth is telling us that blood is being shed in Nicaragua, that the United States has stepped up its military aggression, that the United States has even advanced in the search for conditions to carry out a direct military intervention in Nicaragua.

This is Nicaragua's position concerning Nicaragua. We think Contadora and Latin America should decisively counter this stepped up military aggression. Nicaragua maintains good relations with many countries and it would take too long to list all the countries with which Nicaragua maintains good relations. It is much easier to list the countries which have decided to maintain bad relations with Nicaragua, and we would have to say that one country has decided to maintain bad relations with Nicaragua. The day that that country, meaning the United States, changes its attitude toward Nicaragua, two or three other countries will also change their attitude toward Nicaragua.

Now then, we maintain good relations with the Soviet Union and Cuba, and we have stated that we want to have with the United States the same kind of good relations we have with the Soviet Union. There are many nonaligned countries -- India for example -- that have good relations with the Soviet Union and the United States. Therefore, we continue to defend our right to be a nonaligned country and to maintain good relations with all the countries in the world.

This situation of aggression we are withstanding has compelled us to establish a state of emergency. It is true that the state of emergency is a political decision, but it also proves the respect we have for juridical issues, because it would be justifiable if we adopted other kinds of measures, but we have not done so. Instead, we have resorted to a legal document, meaning the state of emergency, to defend the revolution in a legal way. Many governments, including the U.S. Government, use the state of emergency to justify their policies and economic embargo against Nicaragua.

However, the state of emergency will disappear in our country the moment the aggression disappears and we have again a normal situation. The aggression has affected the Nicaraguan society and provoked tension among the political forces in Nicaragua, and the United States has offered the military solution. This has provoked expectation among certain Nicaraguans who oppose the revolutionary process, but this is understandable.

Some Nicaraguans have a submissive attitude toward the United States and see the U.S. Armed Forces as a power which attacks Nicaragua. They assume that the United States will win this battle because it is a powerful nation with innumerable resources and Nicaragua is a small nation; and this creates tension within our country.

When the United States offers the armed solution, many Nicaraguans are easily attracted either because they are gullible or because they have no political experience. They are thus compromised in armed counterrevolutionary actions. This is how some Miskitos [corrects himself] some Nicaraguans and Miskitos Indians become involved in armed counterrevolutionary actions. Even the Somozist guards who live in Honduras became involved in the armed actions when the United States brought them weapons and paid them salaries. If the United States came to Honduras and, instead of offering weapons and salaries to the guards, offered tractors and plows to till the land in Honduras, there would be no counterrevolutionary forces.

The same thing would have happened with the Miskitos if they had been offered food, clothes, and work instead of weapons.

In addition, with its actions of state terrorism, the United States provoked and has provoked some expectations among some of the Catholic Church hierarchs. However, the truth is that I cannot say that all bishops are against the revolutionary process. There are some priests who do not understand the revolution, and therefore are against the revolutionary process. So the truth is that if we make a comparison, as Father Cardenal has explained, although the Nicaraguan government revoked the residence of 10 foreign priests, some bishops in Nicaragua have revoked the Nicaraguan residence of more than 200 priests and nuns. Priests and nuns have been expelled from our country for the crime of identifying themselves with the process of change in Nicaragua.

But of course, this is a political problem, and therefore political positions are in conflict. So there is a polemic, and there are clashes in the political field with those who oppose the revolution in the political field. But on the other hand, there is no religious persecution here. Here the people can practice their religion in complete freedom, and the religious leaders can conduct their activities with absolute freedom.

As for the Miskito population, Companero [Ray] Hooker has already mentioned the progress that has been made regarding this problem. Companero Hooker is from the Atlantic Coast; he was kidnapped for several months by the counterrevolutionary forces, and is currently actively participating in the autonomy process.

There is another question here about the use of the Sandinist symbols in the march. I would say that it is your decision, and we recognize your efforts in favor of peace. We are not asking you to say that you support the Sandinist revolution, because the fact that you favor peace, and that Nicaragua is also in favor of peace, makes us feel that you support us through your gesture. [applause]

We were also asked if the Nicaraguan Government would authorize the creation of a human chain from the U.S. Embassy to the Soviet Embassy. Well, we have no reason to impose any restrictions on you. You are free to do whatever you want here. You are in free Nicaragua. [applause]

Now, in my opinion, this is not an East-West conflict. This is what the United States is trying to make you believe. I think it would be better to make a human chain from Managua to Washington [laughter, applause]

We were also asked about the official exchange rate. You must have been changing dollars already. Well, this is a very complex problem, in which we are seeking ways to encourage the productive sector. In fact, we have an exchange rate that is favorable for the productive sector. This is part of the complexities of the international economic crisis, which is particularly affecting the Latin American countries. The debt is a terrible burden that crushes our people's possibilities for development. We fully agree with President Fidel Castro when he says that the debt is unpayable. I believe that all of Latin America is in total accord with this even if it does not say so. The debt is unpayable. Therefore [chuckles] it is impossible to collect.

The United States deals with this problem by attempting to divide Latin America. Latin America has begun to close ranks in the face of the threat against Nicaraguan sovereignty and around the foreign debt problem. These two great problems are uniting Latin America. The United States is desperately attempting to divide Latin America. It is working to isolate Nicaragua, to find the support of countries other than the Central American countries to intervene in Nicaragua. The United States uses the economic problem, the foreign debt problem, to divide Latin America. They are approaching the Latin American countries one by one to make them negotiate in accordance with the IMF's standards, which are good only for strangling the Latin American peoples' economies.

However, we have a great deal of confidence in the Latin American peoples. The Latin American peoples have mobilized on behalf of Nicaragua because the sovereignty of Latin America is at stake. The Latin American peoples' have also rallied round the foreign debt problem. Therefore, we trust that the Latin American governments will respect their peoples' will. The United States will continue to struggle -- as it is doing now -- to make the OAS regress to what it was in the sixties, when it was party to the move to isolate Cuba and later to the Yankee invasion of the Dominican Republic. The United States is attempting to make Latin American history turn back in time. It has not realized that history cannot be turned back in Latin America or that Latin America will win the battle for sovereignty, [applause] the battle agains the foreign debt, and for peace. [applause]

I forgot to mention a proposal in connection with UN troops that would be used in peace-keeping forces in Central America. Our foreign minister has addressed this idea in general terms also. Moreover, we presented a proposal to Costa Rica to post a multilateral force at the border. Those talks began in Paris. The French Government expressed its willingness to help us promote this idea. However, the United States opposed this and blocked the proposal. We know that the United States has veto power in the United Nations. Proposals like this one are difficult to implement. We must struggle to change the policy the United States is currently upholding.

We were asked what you can do for this struggle for peace. The attitude of the U.S. Government and people must be changed. What are you doing? A great deal. This march for peace is really unprecedented in Central America. I had never heard of a march similar to this one in Latin America. This peace march is bringing together voices and consciences of citizens from all over the world; from New Zealand, Norway, Canada, the United States, Guatemala, Colombia, Panama, and...how many other countries?

[People in the crowd shout out country names, including Denmark, Finland, Germany, England, Ireland, Australia, the Netherlands, Spain, Belgium, Ecuador, Mexico, Italy, Argentina, Japan. Crowd laughs, applauds as Ortega repeats names of countries] These are citizens of the world united in a brotherhood with the Central American peoples, and tonight with the Nicaraguan people, in the struggle for peace.

I assure you that all the Central American people welcome you joyously. I am sure that the Costa Rican people love you because they know that you want peace between Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and all Central America. We are sure that those who sow hate in Central America are few. [applause] The Central American people sow love, that is why we welcome you with love, and we will continue to struggle and fight with love, and we are sure that you will always stand beside us for the sake of peace.

Consequently, allow me to thank you for this gesture of peace on behalf of my people. [applause]

INTERIOR MINISTRY DEFECTOR ALLEGES WRONGDOINGS

PA181320 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 0330 GMT 17 Dec 85

["Special Edition" interview program hosted by Mayin Correa, entitled "Inside Nicaragua, Part II," with Lieutenant Alvaro Jose Baldizon Aviles, former official of the Nicaraguan Interior Ministry; date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Correa] Tonight I wish to introduce Lieutenant Alvaro Jose Baldizon Aviles, who was a Nicaraguan Interior Ministry official until 4 months ago. He was chief of the internal investigations department of the Interior Ministry, a militant of the FSLN, and a Marxist trained in the USSR, who will render his testimony on the corruption and the violations of human rights in Nicaragua which he has seen. We welcome him to "Special Edition."

Alvaro, could you tell us about your work within the Interior Ministry of the Sandinist government? You were chief of the internal investigations department. What did you do there, and what was your connection with Interior Minister Tomas Borge? How close were you to Borge, and how were investigations carried out?

[Baldizon] In the first place, in order to explain how this department was formed we must give the following explanation. In 1982 the Inter-American Human Rights Commission sent the Nicaraguan Government lists of many missing citizens and asked the Sandinist government to explain what had happened to them. Borge was then forced to establish an organization exclusively under his purview to investigate the circumstances under which each of these incidents occurred -- in spite of the fact that Borge knew that most of these citizens had been executed on the orders of the interior minister or the deputy interior minister. They needed to learn of the exact circumstances under which each one of these deaths had occurred in order to prepare a truth-based lie that could be believed -- something that would not contradict the reports the Inter-American Human Rights Commission had.

Lieutenant Raul Castro Gonzalez, who was a founder of the special investigations commission, and I were given a document which had a tremendous moral impact on me. This document was labeled a state secret and is called "Guidelines of the Interior Minister for the Enforcement of Special Measures against the Enemy's Potential Throughout the National Territory." This document institutionalizes capital punishment within the Sandinist Armed Forces.

This document explains why the executions and killings would henceforth be described as special measures. It specifies that the only persons authorized to approve the special measures are Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez and Deputy Interior Minister Luis Carrion Cruz. This document also establishes who are the only persons authorized to propose the enforcement of special measures. It is established that these persons are the chiefs of general directorates and the regional delegates.

It also establishes who will be able to participate actively in the executions, preferably militants of the FSLN, in first and second classification [not further identified] and there should not be more than five for each general directorate or region. It also establishes that they should receive special attention from the FSLN and should be guaranteed periodic psychiatric examinations at the (Jorge Sinforose Grado) Clinic of the Interior Ministry.

[Correa] Why the psychiatric examinations?

[Baldizon] According to them, the youths who participate in slaughter and executions suffer psychological problems, and therefore these periodic psychiatric examinations are for the purpose of controlling them, giving them treatment. All this is established in this document.

[Correa] In other words, this is official slaughter. It is part of a system.

[Baldizon] This document also establishes other provisions. It specifies that special measures will not be adopted against citizens who have been captured in a public place. It is established that these special measures are to be enforced against citizens who have been captured under special conditions, through kidnapping, in deserted places, where there are no witnesses to the capture. All this is established in this document. This document had a tremendous moral impact on me. I began to feel sick, disgusted with the Sandinist government.

[Correa] How did you come across this document?

[Baldizon] We had to work with this document. We had to study this document on special measures in order to learn who had violated the provisions of this document when we were carrying out our investigations. This document was sort of a law, and we had to abide by it.

[Correa] In other words, he who killed had to kill according to these regulations.

[Baldizon] That is correct, according to the guidelines of the minister for the special measures.

[Correa] How close were you to Mr Borge?

[Baldizon] I was chief of the investigations department. I had direct contact with Borge, as he was the only one who authorized the investigations, who requested the investigations, and who we had to report to. On many occasions I went to his office personally to report on certain cases, to report on the current status of an investigation, or to present the conclusions of a report.

Besides, Borge used us, rather, he used me to prepare some shows [preceding word in English] that he did based on poor persons with economic or health problems. He told me I always had to have 10 persons ready and prepared. These 10 persons had to have health or economic problems so he could set up his show when a foreign delegation arrived. In this manner I would bring him 10 persons, and he would begin to take care of them, one by one, coinciding with the arrival of a foreign delegation. He did this in order to impress the delegation, so it could see that the Nicaraguan interior minister is a charitable person.

[Correa] Is it true that he has two offices, and if so why?

[Baldizon] Borge has two offices because this is part of his strategy of disinformation directed at the Western countries. For example, he has one office where he receives Western countries' delegations or delegations from religious or political organizations. In this office he has big pictures of children on the walls. He has a carved wooden crucifix, a poster with some religious significance, and a very beautiful leather-bound Bible. So when representatives of a religious organization arrive they think Borge is a Christian, but this is only to impress the Western world.

He has another office where he actually works as interior minister, where he receives the delegations of the Marxist countries. There are no crucifixes, Bibles, or pictures of children in this office. In this office there are pictures of Marx, Engels, Lenin and books written by Hegel and Feuerbach, the Communist Manifesto, the complete works of Lenin, and Marx' Das Kapital; that is what he has in his office. That is his true office, not the other one that he uses for propaganda directed at Western countries.

[Correa] How does the intelligence organization operate in Nicaragua vis-a-vis the church? Who handles this harassment of the Catholic Church and the other churches?

[Baldizon] In order to speak about the intelligence of the Sandinist government, we must first speak about the intelligence organization of Marxist governments. The Nicaraguan Government is organized identically to the Cuban Government. The security organizations were formed with the same work methodology, the same structures as the Cuban security organizations, and naturally this is a highly specialized organization, highly technical, designed to suppress and control the people. In that regard I can tell you that the F-1 department is the state security department in charge of arrests and physical and psychological torture. It prepares the reports and interrogations and then sends them to the courts. It also deals with the missing citizens, the persons who are kidnapped in scarcely populated areas. There are Cuban advisers in this department who specialize in physical and psychological torture.

[Correa] How many Cubans and Russians are there within the Nicaraguan Government?

[Baldizon] The Interior Ministry alone has one Cuban adviser for every chief.

[Correa] And these advisers actually give the orders?

[Baldizon] Yes, they do. In Nicaragua a chief gives an order because a Cuban adviser has approved it. The Cuban adviser is the experienced person who knows what to do.

In summary, we can say that the Cubans are the ones giving the orders in Nicaragua. If Borge is to carry out an operation, a plan, he immediately consults with General Roberto [not further identified], his personal adviser, who is a former chief of Cuban state security.

[Correa] Is he in Nicaragua?

[Baldizon] Yes, he is. General Roberto is the one who prepares the annual plans of the Interior Ministry for Tomas Borge Martinez, the minister. Colonel Gutierrez -- the National Police adviser and chief of the Havana Police in Cuba -- is the one who prepares the operations and plans for the police. In my case, my adviser was Captain (Alberto Baldejar Buding), chief of investigations of a part of Havana, Cuba. The adviser is the one who prepares the work plans, and we merely carry them out. The adviser is the one who prepares the work plans, all operations, all projects of the Interior Ministry, the annual reports, the 3-month plans. Sometimes a chief manages to prepare his own monthly plans or personal plans.

[Correa] How are relations among the nine commanders? Is there any chance that a struggle for power might arise among the nine commanders?

[Baldizon] In order to discuss this, one would have to analyze the situation. Each one has his own area of influence; each one has his own economic resources; each one handles his area of influence as a personal empire. Borge handles customs, the Interior Ministry, and TELCOR [Nicaraguan Telecommunications and Postal Services] as his personal empire. He does as he sees fit, and no one can tell him anything. The same is true with the other nine [as heard]: each one defends his sphere of influence. However, they are united in the same ideology. They all have the same ideological principles.

[Correa] Are all nine of them communists?

[Baldizon] All nine of them are communists in every respect. I would say they are radical communists who are suppressed, because they have to follow the disinformation campaign they beam to the Western countries in order to continue buying time and strengthening the revolution.

ORTEGA INVITED TO GUATEMALA INAUGURAL CEREMONY

PA191918 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] Guatamala -- Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra and U.S. Vice President George Bush appear on the list of those invited for the swearing-in ceremony of Guatemalan President-elect Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo on 14 January 1986. The Guatemalan Christian Democracy party, winner of the past presidential elections, announced that Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, Peruvian President Alan Garcia, and the remaining Central American presidents will also attend the ceremony.

UN REPORTS CUBA SEEKING HURRICANE ASSISTANCE

FL200158 Bridgetown CANA in English 0058 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] Geneva, Dec 19, CANA-REUTER -- Cuba is seeking international help after destruction of houses and crops by Hurricane Kate last month from which barely 500,000 people are still suffering, a United Nations relief body said today. The United Nations Disaster Relief Office (UNDRO) said Cuba had asked it to launch an international aid appeal because of the hurricane.

It said in a statement that among the 500,000 still affected were tens of thousands of children. The hurricane wrecked more than 4,000 houses and damaged 88,200. Some 946,110 hectares (2,365,000 acres) of sugar cane and 34,000 tonnes of sugar were lost when the hurricane hit the island on November 18 and 19. A further 141,000 tonnes of banana crop and 66,854 tonnes of citrus fruit were destroyed.

Most urgently needed was food for at least 60 days, such as edible oil and wheat flour. Undro also appealed for 11.6 tonnes of pesticide.

AMBASSADOR TO URUGUAY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

FL200048 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] Cuban Ambassador to Uruguay Joaquin Mas has presented his credentials to Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti. During the ceremony, the Cuban diplomat conveyed greetings from Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

RAUL CASTRO PAYS CONDOLENCES AT HUNGARIAN EMBASSY

FL200242 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and FAR minister, has signed the book of condolences at the Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic on the death of Army General Istvan Olah, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and defense minister of that sister country.

Accompanying the FAR minister were his first alternates, other generals, and officers. Castro wrote in the book of condolences: In the name of the FAR we express our grief over the death of our beloved friend Army Gen Istvan Olah.

After paying solemn tribute to some of the staff of the deceased army general, Castro expressed his condolences to the Hungarian ambassador to Cuba, military assistants, and the diplomatic personnel of that sister country.

SOTO ATTENDS SECRETARIES' CONFERENCE IN ROMANIA

FL191640 Havana Radio Reloj Newwork in Spanish 1514 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] A conference of secretaries for international and ideological affairs of socialist countries' communist and workers' parties Central Committees began in Romania today. The delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba is headed by Lionel Soto Prieto, Central Committee secretary. The conference will continue until tomorrow, when a press communique will be released.

BERMUDA

BLACK MUSLIM LEADER BARRED FROM VISITING

FL192344 Bridgetown CANA in English 2317 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Hamilton, Bermuda, Dec 19, CANA -- Controversial American-based black Muslim leader Louis Farrakhan has been banned from visiting Bermuda [words indistinct] Christmas touched off a political row.

Home Affairs Minister Sir John Sharpe said an address by 51-year-old Farrakhan, recently in the Caribbean, was likely to by human rights laws in this affluent British colony. [sentence as received] The island's laws make it an offence to incite or promote ill-will or hostility against any section of the public distinguished by colour, race, or ethnic and national origins. The Human Rights Act puts certain limits on freedom of speech. These sort of freedoms are not necessarily extended to non-Bermudians coming to Bermuda, particularly when their record might tend to indicate there is a potential for offending against our laws, he said in a statement last night.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE newspaper said today that senior Bermuda police officers were concerned that Farrakhan would be accompanied by bodyguards who regularly carry guns which are illegal here.

Lawyer Frederick Wade, leader of the predominantly black opposition Progressive Labor Party, earlier this week welcomed the visit, arranged by local officials of the Muslim group, the Nation of Islam.

Farrakhan has said he wants to bring his black separatist [words indistinct]. Minister Dr John Stubbs, a leading member of the ruling United Bermuda Party, described Farrakhan as a proven racist and thoroughly bad news.

HAITI

POLITICIAN VOWS INCREASED ACTION AGAINST DUVALIER

FL182101 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 11 Dec 85 p 5

[By Eduardo Montano]

[Excerpts] Reverend Wisler Pierre-Louis, secretary general of the Haitian Quisqueyan Christian Democratic Party, said yesterday that his party would step up the struggle aimed at overthrowing President Jean-Claude Duvalier.

"We are eager to see Haiti's political prisoners set free, the return of political exiles, and President Duvalier's resignation from office," Pierre-Louis stressed during a press conference. Pierre-Louis said it is practically impossible for the situation being lived by the Haitian people to continue much longer.

"It is for this reason that we ask for the solidarity of the Dominican people and all peoples in America, since only that way we will be able to move ahead," he said.

COLOMBIA

FARC COMMANDER KILLED IN CLASH WITH ARMY

PA181948 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 13 Dec 85 p 8-b

[By Carlos Campo]

[Text] Popayan, 12 Dec -- Alvaro Astudillo, president of the Patriotic Union (UP-FARC) [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia], has confirmed in this capital the death of Faustino Tobar Trujillo, known as Commander "Nicolas," member of the 13th FARC Front. Tobar Trujillo, who participated in the rally to launch the UP's political campaign in Caldas park in this city, was accused by Popayan Municipal Treasurer Vicente Lehman Mosquera of robbery and extortion.

Tobar Trujillo had been under arrest in Popayan and Bolivar jails but was released by Adolfo Fernandez Corea, judge of the 1st Penal Court in Bolivar "because there was proof of his innocence." It was later learned that Faustino Tobar Trujillo had returned to the mountains and that Gustavo Millan, alias "Pedro," had been appointed UP-FARC spokesman in this area of the country.

Todelar [radio network] was able to confirm this information in this capital with an officer of the 11th Brigade stationed in Neiva, who said that Faustino Tobar Trujillo had been killed in El Valle de Villalobos during a clash with troops of the "Magdalena" Battalion, which is stationed in Pitalito. Tobar Trujillo was from Neiva, single, and 23 years old.

PARAGUAY

CNT-SPONSORED LECTURE SUSPENDED BY POLICE

PY132319 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 13 Dec 85 p 7

[Text] On orders of the office of the police chief, a lecture that was to be given last night at the Fetraba [Bank Employees Federation] offices by Latin American Central Organization of Workers (CLTA) President Emilio Maspero, who is also the World Central Organization of Workers (CMT) vice president, on "The Foreign Debt and the Latin American Workers," was suspended.

At about 2045, two policemen, one in uniform and the other in plain clothes, arrived at Febraban offices to announce the suspension. At that time, nearly 100 people were present and the lecture had already begun. The police then began to disperse the people without any incidents whatsoever.

The lecture was sponsored by the National Coordinating Board of Workers (CNT), which today will make a statement on the suspension of the event.